# The Irish Times and Daily Advertiser.

Vol. II. No. 485. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY


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## Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss E. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1860.
The Performance will commence with the Historical Play, adapted from the French of Casimer Delavigne, entitled
LOUIS XI.

Louis XI - Mr. Charles Kean.
The Dauphin - Miss Chapman.
Duke de Nemours - Mr. J. F. Cathcart.
Jacques Coitier - Mr. Frank Huntley.
Tristan l'Hermite - Mr. G. Everett.
Marie - Miss N. Chapman.
Marthe - Mrs. Charles Kean.

To conclude with (first time here) a Farce in One Act, by C. Dance, Esq., entitled
THE STOCK EXCHANGE; or, The Green Business.
Theophilus Grasshopper - Mr W Baynham.
Caesarwitch St. Leger Derby Oaks - Mr C Weston.
Mrs Theophilus Grasshopper - Miss Sarah Thorne.
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
On THURSDAY, NOV. 22nd, THE GAMESTER.
On FRIDAY, NOV. 23rd, KING LEAR.
On SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas.
Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
The Renowned Comedian, Mr. ADDISON of the Olympic (Robson's) Theatre, London, will commence an engagement of six nights only, in the new and entirely original character of "Old Browser," as played by him in London for upwards of 100 consecutive nights.
On this TUESDAY EVENING, 20th November, 1860,
The performances will commence with Wroughton's Comedy, in three acts, of
LEADING STRINGS.
Frank Leveson - Mr G Vincent
Binnings - Mr Addison
Flora Mackenzie - Miss S Miles
To be followed by the Scotch Drama of
BROTHER SANDY M'DONALD.
Mr Merrit - Mr H Vivash
Sandy - Mr George Fisher
Hector Frampton - Mr G Vincent
Moggy M'Donald - Miss A Denvil
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
After which the New and Original Commedietta (in One Act) entitled
DEAREST MAMMA.
Nettle Croker - Mr. G. Vincent.
Old Browser (his original character) Mr. Addison.
Mrs Honeywood - Miss Sophia Miles.
To conclude with the celebrated Historical Drama of
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
Lord Ruthven - Mr Fitzjames
Lord George Douglas - Mr G Vincent
Sandy M'Farlane - Mr George Fisher
Mary Queen of Scots - Miss S Miles
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROUNDROOM, ROTUNDO
Most positively the Last Night!
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1860.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR STONE,
upon which occasion he will be assisted in the
WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS,
by several Gentlemen (residents of Dublin), who, having received instructions in Electro-Biology, can produce and control all the Phenomena exhibited by this interesting Science.
Much Amusement, and a highly interesting Entertainment, may be expected.
PROFESSOR STONE begs to intimate that this will be his last visit to this city, as he intends, in a few months, returning to America, and retiring from public profession.
Doors Open at Seven.
Commencing at Eight o'clock.
Admission—Promenade and Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 2s.
N.B.—Class for Instruction (and positively the last) will meet at the Exhibition-room, Rotundo, on Saturday Evening Next, Nov. 24, at Eight o'clock, when all who attend will be enabled to perform the experiments in Electro-Biology or Mesmerism.
Admission to the Class, £1 1s.

TEMPERANCE HALL,
(SUSSEX-PLACE),
KINGSTOWN,
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Professor STONE has the honour to announce that he will perform his Wonderful and Amusing Experiments upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, at the
TEMPERANCE HALL, KINGSTOWN,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENING,
(NOV. 21st and 22nd.)
Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission 1s; Reserved Seats 2s.
N.B.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No. 8, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 p.m. until 27th inst.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK,
THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days.
Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.
THE WINTER EXHIBITION
will be held in the
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
On THURSDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant.
A Military Band will be in attendance.
DOORS OPEN AT ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.
Admission—ONE SHILLING.
Members Free.
Any outstanding Members' Tickets of this season are also available
AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant Secretary.

EDWARD J. HARTY,
ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
THE Regular Sessional Winter Courses commenced on Monday, 29th ult., in the School of the College.
Pupils are requested to take notice that their names should be entered on or before the 25th inst.
(By order)
JOHN BRENNEN, Registrar.

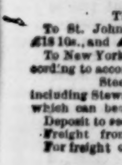
COLUMBIA MISSION.
Contributions are earnestly requested, and may be paid here, or at the Bank of Messrs. LA TOUCHE and Co., Dublin.
We will gladly forward information of the progress of the Mission
THOMAS TWIGG, Clk., Seventh ...
RICHARD T SMITH, Clk., 7, Haddington-road,
WM. F. ...BERAS, Clk., FTCD, 38, Trinity College,
JOLLIFFE TUFNELL, FRCSI, 58, Lower Mount-st,
Hon Secs to the Dublin Committee.
Committee Room, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin,
9th November, 1860.
"PEACE ON EARTH—GOOD-WILL TO MEN."
Luke ii. 24.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 8, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.
☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE,
12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN,
AND
4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL.
G. LAUDER AND CO.,
Consulting Engineer Agents for Patent and other Machinery. Patent Productions of other countries supplied to order.
Agents for the Patent Gas Regulator, which saves consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. on their present consumption of gas.
Nov. 19th, 1860.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
WATERING TROUGHS FOR CATTLE.
A charitable lady having offered to contribute £10 towards the above object, if a sum of £20 be raised by contributions before the 1st of January, 1861, the Committee of this Society earnestly call upon the friends of humanity to enable them to embrace so kind an offer, and to alleviate the sufferings of the poor dumb animal by the erection of water troughs through the city.
The smallest contribution will be thankfully received at the office, or by Messrs. La Touche & Co., Castle-street; or Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; or by the Collector, Mr. L. Gaynor.
(By order)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Honorary Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street,
6th November, 1860.
N.B.—In lodging money, contributors will kindly say if it be intended for this SPECIAL OBJECT, or for the GENERAL FUND of the Society.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT,"
For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage ............................ £6 5s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
On the arrival of the Mail Trains leaving Westland Row, Dublin, at 6-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
N.B.—Passengers from Dublin leave by Special Trains from Westland-row at 6 15 a.m. and 6 45 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company's steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard, sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice.
A. & C. TAYLOR, Agents,
North-wall, Dublin.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE—IMPROVEMENT.
Amendment of Act—Election of Commissioners—Amendment of Borrowing Powers.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to amend, alter, extend, vary, and enlarge some or all of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the 53rd year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III., intituled "An Act for Inclosing, Lighting, and Improving Fitzwilliam-square, in the County of the City of Dublin;" and to provide for the election of Commissioners, and the raising of money, for the purposes mentioned in said Act, and to make other and additional provisions for the better and more effectually carrying out the purposes thereof.
On or before the 22nd day of December, 1860, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects specified in this Notice, or some of them, will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated 15th November, 1860.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
UNITED PRAYER MEETING is held EVERY DAY in the above building, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
Business-men especially are affectionately invited.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on THIS TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23rd inst., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, when the Rev THOS. SCOTT will take the Chair—Subject: "The Signs of the Times." Tickets of Admission—6d; Platform 1s; to be had at the door.

WALDENSIAN AID SOCIETY,
Waldensian Settlement in South America.
A MEETING
Will be held, if the Lord will, in the
PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 21st, 1860,
When the
Rev. F. H. SNOW PENDLETON,
Late British Chaplain at Monte Video,
Will attend as Deputation, and give some account of the Missionary Work of the Waldensian Church in Italy, and also particulars respecting the Waldensian Settlement in South America.
The Chair to be taken at 2 o'clock precisely, by the Hon. and Very Rev the Dean of St. Patrick's.
ADMISSION FREE—NO TICKETS REQUIRED.
A Collection will be made after the Meeting.
Entrance at Cavendish-row.
A Meeting will be held on the evening of the same day, at Seven o'clock, in St. Matthias' School House, Adelaide-road, when Mr. Pendleton will also attend.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS.
45, MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN.
Patron, the EARL OF RODEN.
The favour of your presence is requested at a MEETING on behalf of the above Association, in the Lecture-room adjoining St. Thomas' Church, Marlborough-street, on TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 21st Nov., for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary to the Association, in connection with St. Thomas' Parish, in which it has laboured for the last twenty-four years.
The Chair will be taken at half-past Seven o'clock.
The Rev. Alex. M. Pollock, Rev. Thomas Mills, and Rev. Mervyn Archdall, have kindly promised to address the Meeting.
CHARLES STUART STANFORD, D.D.
The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporal distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the Young from the contamination of the workhouse.

OPEN AIR SERVICES,
Committee Rooms, 7, Nelson-street.
The Committee intend to continue their Services in the Roundroom, Rotundo, every Sunday, at 4 o'clock, and at the North Wall, every Friday Evening, at 8 o'clock.
The Rev. J. J. BLACK will preach on Sunday afternoon, Rotundo, at 4 o'clock.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the
Rev. J. J. BLACK, Treasurer,
7, Nelson-street.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the discussion in the Irish-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Sunday evening, November 25, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject: "Why are Masses no good for Tortured Souls?"
President—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.
Why cannot Dr. Cullen prove that the Mass is a real sacrifice for the sins of the living or the dead?
Why can he not tell by what act, and with what words, the alleged sacrifice is made?
Why can he not prove that he and his ecclesiastics are real *bona fide* sacrificing priests?
Is Dr. Cullen silent, because he knows that both Scripture and history are against him and his system on this point?
Does not Dr. Cullen know well that the "unbloody offering" of the Mass cannot release from punishment, because St. Paul says, that without shedding of blood there is no remission."—Heb. ix. 22, Roman Catholic Bible.
Does not Dr. Cullen know well that a sacrifice for sins must undergo suffering and death (Heb. ix. 25-28), and that Christ therefore cannot be offered now, for he dieth no more, "having died once for sins that He might offer us to God"?—Rom. vi. 9, 10; 1 Pet. iii. 18, Roman Catholic Bible.
Does not Dr. Cullen well know that he can never tell whether any change takes place in the bread and wine, even supposing the "priests" were sacrificers, and really had a supernatural power accompanying their words?
Does not Dr. Cullen know right well that wooden tables for Communion, and not stone altars for Sacrifice, were used in the primitive Churches; and that this was the case in Ireland up to the time of John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, A. D. 1186?
Does not Dr. Cullen know that the passage in 2 Maccabees xii. has no reference to the faithful departed, nor to purgatory, but to the resurrection from the dead, as the writer himself clearly says?
Does Dr. Cullen believe St. Cyprian, when he says—"When once we have departed hence, there is no longer any effectiveness of satisfaction."—Ad. Demetr., vol. i. 196.
Does Dr. Cullen believe the Prophet Isaias and the Apostle St. Peter stating, that it is "by His (Christ's) stripes we are healed," and not by our penances, or mortifications, or sufferings in purgatory, nor by masses for the dead?—Is. liii. 5, 6; 1 Pet. ii. 24, Roman Catholic Bible.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
(Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES;
E. FETHERSTON H., ALEX. PARKER, and WM. BEWLEY, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—
It is Christian. | It is Benevolent.
It is Catholic. | It is Missionary.
A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose and much more. The objects of the Association are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends; to attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and wish brotherly kindness to try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer Meetings are open to all, and the Reading Rooms to any one introduced by a Member.
W. J. STOKES, Sec.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are as follows:—
At 103, Middle Abbey-street, .. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ditto, .. Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.
Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, Monday Evening at 8 o'clock,
To which Young Men are affectionately invited.
Prayer Meetings are held at the Rooms in Abbey-street:—
Every Friday Morning, .. .. From 7 - 15 to 8 o'clock.
Every Friday Evening, .. .. From 7 - 30 to 8 o'clock.
The Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-st., on the following Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock:—
November 22nd—The World's debt to Christianity; Rev W Urwick, D D.
November 29th—Abraham and Lot—A Contrast; Rev C M Fleury, D D.
December 6th—Elements of Character; Rev Wallace M'Mullen Abbey-street.
December 13th—Madagascar and the Gospel; Rev O T Dobbin, LL D, Balliver, Kells.
December 20th—Godliness True Refinement; Rev F F Trench.
1861, January 10th—Delusive Hopes contrasted with God's Promises; Rev J J Black, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—The Life of Solomon; Right Hon Joseph Napier.
January 24th—Wycliff and the Early English Reformers; Rev John Hall, Mary's Abbey.
January 31st—The Word; Rev J B Lowe, D D, Liverpool.
February 7th—The Apostle Peter; Rev John D Powell, Hendrick-street.
February 14th—Faith and Feeling; J H Power, Esq, M D, F R C S I.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860. DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 50 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.
The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic.
Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.
Broadstone, Dublin,
13th November, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OPENING OF THE LINE TO CASTLEREA.
The Line to Castlerea will be Opened for Passenger Traffic on THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1860.
TIME AND FARE TABLE.
DOWN TRAINS.

| | Week Days. A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | Sundays. A.M. | 1st C s. | d. | 2nd C s. | d. | s. | d. | Parl. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Dublin, | 7·0 | 11·0 | 4·0 | 10·30 | | | | | | | | |
| " Athlone, | 10.50 | 2·20 | 7·5 | 2·10 | 14 | 0 | 1[illegible] | [illegible]0 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| " Roscommon | 11.45 | 3·10 | 8·0 | 3·10 | 17 | 4 | 1[illegible] | [illegible]6 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| " Dunamon, | 12·0 | 3·25 | 8·15 | 3·2[illegible] | 18 | 4 | 1[illegible] | [illegible] | 9 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Arrive at Castlerea | 12·30 | 3·50 | 8·45 | 3·5[illegible] | [illegible]0 | 6 | 1[illegible] | 6 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 4 |

UP TRAINS.

| | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Castlerea, | 6·30 | 12·40 | 4·15 | 4·15 | | | | | | | | |
| " Dunamon, | 7·0 | 1·5 | 4·40 | 4·40 | 2 | 0 | [illegible] | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| " Roscommon, | 7·15 | 1·20 | 5·0 | 5·0 | 3 | 2 | [illegible] | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| " Athlone. | 8·10 | 2·40 | 5·55 | 5·55 | 6 | 6 | [illegible] | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Arrive at Dublin | 11.30 | 5·30 | 10·0 | 10·0 | 20 | 6 | 1[illegible] | 6 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 4 |

W. FORBES, Manager

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
DAY BOAT.
ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.
On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m., as heretofore.
The Train, in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time.
An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m.
(By order)
J. O. BINGER,
Chester, 29th Oct.

RAVENSDALE DISPENSARY,
DUNDALK UNION.
The Committee of Management of the above Dispensary hereby give notice that they will proceed to the Election of a Medical Officer at their Committee-room, on Tuesday, the 4th December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.
Candidates are requested to attend in person, and forward their testimonials to the Hon. Secretary, ACHESON THOMPSON, Annaserna, Flurry Bridge.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF ART AND ART MANUFACTURES, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given to Artists, Manufacturers, and Proprietors of Works of Art in general, that an Exhibition of Works of Fine and Decorative Arts will be held by this Society early in May, 1861, and following months. The Exhibition will consist, as proposed, of the following series of articles:—
1. Paintings by the Ancient Masters.
2. Paintings by the Modern Masters.
3. Water-colour Drawings.
4. Engravings and Etchings, Ancient and Modern.
5. Sculpture, Casts and Models.
6. Architectural Models, Photographs, and Drawings.
7. Carvings in Wood, Ivory, &c.
8. Works in Wax and other Plaister materials.
9. Painted Glass.
10. Textile Fabrics.
11. Ancient and Modern Glass Wares.
12. Ancient and Modern Pottery.
13. Drawings and Engravings illustrative of wall decoration.
14. Furniture.
15. Ornamental Works in Metal.
16. Photographs.
A detailed prospectus of the Exhibition will be soon ready for issue.
The Guarantee Fund, which is still being subscribed to, amounts to above £8,500.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D.,
Assistant-Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS FOR THE IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.
The Directors of Convict Prisons will receive Sealed Tenders, up to SATURDAY, the 1st of DECEMBER, 1860, for supplying the following Government Prisons, viz.—Smithfield, Mountjoy (male and female) in Dublin; Lusk, county Dublin; Spike Island, Forts Camden and Carlisle, county Cork; and Philipstown, King's County, with
Bread (white and brown), per 2lb. loaf.
Beef (prime), with and without bone, per lb.
Mutton, per lb.
Ox Heads, each.
Flour (fine and seconds), per sack of 20 stone.
Wheatmeal, per sack of 20 stone.
Oatmeal, per cwt.
Potatoes, per cwt.
Vegetables, per stone.
Rice, per cwt.
Tea, per lb.
Coffee, per cwt.
Chicory, per lb.
Cocoa, per cwt.
Pepper, per lb.
Sugar, per cwt.
Molasses, per cwt.
Sago, per lb.
Arrowroot, per lb.
Brandy, per flask.
Whiskey, per gallon.
Wine (Port and Sherry), per dozen.
Porter (XX), per dozen.
Salt, per cwt.
The Contract to continue in force for six months, from the 1st January, 1861.
Forms of Tender (the terms and conditions of which must be strictly adhered to), can be obtained, and any information given, at the Government Prisons of Spike Island and Phillipstown, and at the Government Prisons' Office.
Proposals to be marked on the outside cover, "Tender for Provisions."
R. S. HICKSON, Secretary.
Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
12th November, 1860.

## Sermons.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.
A SPECIAL SERVICE will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Eight o'clock p.m. Preacher—Rev. R. T. BROOKE.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON,
In behalf of the
SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH,
Will be preached (D.V.) on
SUNDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1860,
BY THE
Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M.,
Incumbent of St. Jude's.
Divine Service to Commence at Twelve o'clock.
St. Paul's Schools were originally founded for the benefit of the Children of Soldiers who had fallen in Battle, and was for a considerable period the only Institution of the kind in Ireland.
They have since been for many years Free Daily Schools, under the superintendence of the Parochial Clergy; affording a suitable education to (at present) over 100 children of poor parishioners; and are mainly dependent on the proceeds of the Annual Charity Sermon for their support. The Governors are compelled to appeal earnestly to the benevolence of the charitable of other localities in consequence of the now impoverished state of this once wealthy parish, and the loss of many very liberal benefactors.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Reverend Preacher, Blackrock; the Rev W J H LeFanu, Rector, 5, Blackhall-street; Rev L C Reichardt, 18, Ellis'-quay, Curate; Rev E Johnston, Montpellier-hill; H Kelly, Esq, 29, Ellis'-quay, and W Graham, Esq, Smithfield, Churchwardens; W Anderson, Esq, 7, Blackhall-street; W Johnstone, Esq, 22, Blackhall-street; E Miliner, Esq, 55, Queen-street; Major Cockburn, 49, Lower Mount-street; H Ingram, Esq, Phoenix Glen Lodge; J Ireland, Esq, 12, Ellis'-quay; Dr Madden, 9, Blackhall-street; J Thorp, Esq, 2, Tighe-street; Dr Torney, 8, Blackhall-street; W Wynne, Esq, 1, Blackhall-street; and C Halliday, Esq, Monkstown Park, Treasurer.

## Education.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER, 1860.
UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE,
3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. S. Greer, Esq., of Corbally House, Downpatrick, late Lieut. North Down Rifles, was the only candidate from this Institution, and passed on Two MONTHS' preparation.
At a former Examination,
Patrick James Cowan, Esq., of Prospect-Eyrecourt, passed from this Institution (first trial) on ONE MONTH'S preparation, the result of a system of instruction unexampled in this country.
Particulars known on application to
WM. WOODS, B.A., T.C.D.

THE ARMY.—Within the last six years *two hundred and fifty-seven Pupils*, whose names and addresses may be had, were successfully prepared in the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, for every branch of her Majesty's Military Service. No instance has occurred of a Pupil's failure in obtaining admission to the Army. This may be regarded as the most satisfactory guarantee of the invariable success of the Pupils of this Institution—a success which, on inquiry, will be found greater than that presented by all other Establishments together in Ireland.
For particulars, apply to WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M. A., 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

BECTIVE HOUSE COLLEGE,
15, RUTLAND-SQUARE EAST.
Doctor J. LARDNER BURKE, Ex-Scholar T.C.D., Master.
WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. will be granted to the Pupils, as a holiday, in consequence of the Collegiate success of two Ex-Pupils of this establishment, at the late Term Examinations in Trinity College, Dublin, viz.—Mr. J. G. BIRCH obtained in Mathematics and Physics a FIRST Moderatorship and a GOLD Medal; Mr. W. B. WRIGHT obtained a FIRST Classical Prize.
The College, Rutland-square, November 17, 1860.

## Houses and Lands.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants' room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

WANTED, in a respectable street, North Side, a small house, or part of a house—rent or taxes not to exceed £40 a-year.—Apply to "C. M., House," IRISH TIMES Office.

## Auctions.

LITERARY SALEROOMS,
31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Law Library of a Barrister retiring from the Profession.
H. LEWIS begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, in these Rooms, on THIS TUESDAY, 20th November, and following days, an excellent collection of Law Books, forming the Library of a Barrister who is retiring from the Profession owing to delicate health.
It comprises most of the Modern Reports carefully completed to the present time; also Text Books, Statutes, &c.; with three very superior open Bookcases of Polished Mahogany, and other Furniture suitable for any respectable Library.
H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

SALE (TO-MORROW,) OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Window Curtains and Draperies,
Turkey, Brussels, Tapestry, and Kidderminster Carpets,
Hall Table, Chairs, and Hat and Umbrella-stand,
Pier and Mantelpiece Glasses,
China and Bronzed Ornaments,
a Rosewood Cabinet Bookcase,
A handsome Walnut Davenport, with Music-stand, also
Three Six-Octave Square Pianofortes, all by London Makers;
a Double-barrelled Detonating Gun, by Mortimer, London;
a very Superior Duck Gun, and
a Boy's Rifle;
a Set of New Jaunting-car Harness,
some articles of China, Glass, and Delf,
Two Wrought Iron Safes,
a few Volumes of Books, and other Effects.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Extensive Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1860, a quantity of Household Furniture, comprising three sets of mahogany-framed parlour chairs and sofa in haircloth; two prime sets of dining tables on pillar and claws, with thickened tops; pedestal and cellerat sideboards; mahogany and rosewood loo, card, and work tables; circular tables, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl; mahogany and walnut-framed sofas, drawingroom chairs and loungers; fenders and fire furniture; four-post, Albert, iron, and elliptic bedsteads, with curtains and palliasses; spring and curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding; cases of drawers, toilet tables and basin stands; toilet glasses, painted wardrobes and presses; bede amber chairs and towel airers; some excellent kitchen furniture, and a lot of nearly new culinary utensils, &c.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.
The Pianos, the Harness, Fire Arms, and Iron Safes at about Three.
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory
38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street),
A full-sized Family Clarence.
A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front.
A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto.
A Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton.
Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons.
Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons.
Waggonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars.
Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig.
☞ Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

## Lodgings.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A Lady having a large, comfortable, and well furnished House, in a superior situation in Dublin, would let part of it to a lady or two of respectability, where the comforts of a private residence would be found; terms should be liberal, and references given and required.—Address, by letter, to "C. D.," IRISH TIMES Office.

## Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{645, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Insurances on almost every description of Property effected upon the most moderate terms.
Rent may be insured by special agreement.
This Office holds itself liable for loss occurring by Fire during the usual fifteen days allowed for renewing the Policy, whether the Premium be paid or not.
The Managers can confidently recommend the SUN FIRE OFFICE to the notice of the Public, and appeal to the well-known character which this Society has obtained for liberality and promptness in the discharge of claims made upon it during the 150 years it has been established.
Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in Great Britain and Ireland in 1859, £213,128.
The Agents in Dublin are—
Messrs. Carlston and Trouton, 18, Eustace-street.
Messrs. Woodlock and O'Donnell, 42, Dame-street.
Mr. John Porter, 40, Dame-street.
Mr. H. F. Hamilton, 6, Leinster-street.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
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JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000,
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland,
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LOCAL MANAGER:
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With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

## Medical.

MEDICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT
TEMPLE-STREET.
IMPROVED TURKISH BATH.
RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER.
Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath Douches and Shower Baths.
Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
B. A. GRANVILLE Esq. M D. F.R.S,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists"
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

## Cards.

THE ORMOND HOTEL AND LUNCHEON ROOMS,
No. 3, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The above Establishment is now Opened under new management, and every description of Luncheon may now be had in great variety, viz:—
Sausage Rolls,
Pork and Mutton Pies,
Soups of every description,
Sandwiches, Hot Meats, &c.; also,
Whiskey, Brandy, Wines, &c.,
Of the Finest Quality and at the most moderate Prices.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

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| 20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper ...... | 2 | 0 |
| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 2 | 0 |
| 20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper ...... | 2 | 9 |
| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 2 | 9 |
| 20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper ...... | 3 | 3 |
| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 3 | 3 |
| 20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper ...... | 4 | 6 |
| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 3 | 0 |
| 20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper ...... | 5 | 4 |
| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 3 | 6 |
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| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 4 | 0 |

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS,
15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE.
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
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TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

INVERNESS CAPES.
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO., have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also,
YOUTHS' CAPES
in every variety.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.

DUBLIN JUVENILE WAREHOUSE,
6, NASSAU-STREET.
MRS. FLYNN
Begs to announce her return and the arrival of her New Goods, comprising every novelty of the Season suited for Children's Wear. Knickerbocker, Turcos, and Zouave Costume for Boys, in Cloth, Velvet, and Drouget;
All the new shapes in Hats, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw.
Trimmed Berceaunetts and Baskets.
P.S.—Ladies visiting the above establishment will have an opportunity of selecting from the largest and choicest assortment of novelties ever shown in this city.

WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S
New Warerooms are well supplied with Inverness Capes, from a Guinea upwards.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S
Entire Suits for Winter wear, at 45s, 55s, and 65s, are excellent value.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S
System of Trousers-cutting gives entire satisfaction, and has largely increased their trade. Prices from 12s 6d to prime West of England, 25s and 27s.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
35 and 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

P. CRANNY, Bootmaker to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, respectfully apprises the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has just returned from the Continental Markets with all the latest Parisian Fashions and a large supply of French Leather, which he has purchased on advantageous terms, and of which he will give his Customers the benefit.
P. CRANNY,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
73 and 74, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin.

## Publications.

BY AUTHORITY.—LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
Now ready, price One Shilling.
REGULATIONS made by the JUDGES of the LANDED ESTATES COURT, in pursuance of the Landed Property (Ireland) Improvement Act, 1860, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 153.
Dublin: ALEX. THOM & SONS, Printers and Publishers, 87 and 88, Abbey-street,
Of whom may be had
GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND—JULY 15, 1859. Price 3s 6d.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—
AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
BY THE BEST MAKERS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms.
AT PIGOTT'S,
112, GRAFTON-STREET.

## Miscellaneous.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.
Good Stout Port............ 26s per dozen.
Old Silky Port............ 30s to 36s "
First-class Sherry......... 30s to 32s "
Excellent Sherry........... 26s "
GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO.,
Direct Wine Importers,
30, HENRY-STREET.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
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BOLTON & CO., 35, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BIRMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 53, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—
GRAHAM LEMON AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED BATH PIPE
Has become so well known as a perfect cure for Coughs, Colds, &c., even when every other application has failed, that spurious imitations are attempted. G. L. and Co. therefore caution their Friends and the Public to be particular in sending to the proper address.
GRAHAM, LEMON AND CO.,
STEAM CONFECTION MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY,
THE CONFECTIONERS' HALL,
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GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS.
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, from 1s 3d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square).

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction.
Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS.
HODGES AND SON
Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
The quality is excellent and the prices very moderate.
H. and S. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited Stock of House-furnishing Ironmongery, viz:—
Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.
HODGES and SONS are Agents for Milner's Fire-Proof Safes, and Boxes; and are manufacturers of their Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus, for heating Conservatories, Public Buildings, Churches, Warehouses, &c.
HODGES AND SONS,
Manufacturing Ironmongers,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, Prices-lane,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

TEA URNS AND KETTLES,
BEST LONDON BRONZED
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'s assortment of the above is large, comprising the newest and most beautiful designs in Opal, Glass, and Ebony, mounted. Their Stock of the following is also very extensive, viz.:—
Table Cutlery, warranted;
Moderateur Lamps, Britannia Metal Goods,
Electro-Plate, in Salvers, Tea Sets, Dessert Forks, Spoons, Cruets, &c.
Japanned Articles and Toilet Ware, Dish Covers, Tea Trays,
Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges,
Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots; Saddlery and Horse Clothing, &c.
Prices very moderate.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.; and are Agents for Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, &c.
34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET.

FIRE CAUTION.
MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.
HODGES and SONS particularly desire to call attention to these safeguards against fire, which effectually preserve all books, deeds, and whatever valuables they may contain, having been proved to be perfectly fire-proof under the most severe tests, and are furnished with gunpowder proof locks, thereby rendering it impossible for them to be opened except by the key. They can be had in all sizes, at
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING
WM. FRY & CO.
Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY & CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and
11, D'OLIER-STREET.
Factory—12, LOWER KEVIN-STREET.

GAS LIGHTING.
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
55, MARY STREET,
DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES.
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen and every information obtained from
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents for Ireland,
11 and 12 CORK-HILL, Dublin.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN:
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S
PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD
Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
Charged Wholesale Prices,
500 Pair of BLANKETS, 4s 3d to 8s per Pair.
Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Checks, Corduroy, Calicoes, &c., &c.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
2, 3, 4, AND 5,
WELLINGTON-QUAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
HERRMAN KLABER,
Albion-place, London-wall, London, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

SEED WHEATS.
JAMES WILLIAM MACKEY
Has now received large Consignments of Imported Wheats, of the following approved varieties:—
Wilson's Favourite Red, | Hunter's Wheat,
Kitsingland, or White Chaffed Red, | Red Chaffed White,
Red Kent, | Australian White,
Chidham White, | Pearl,
Which he can recommend to parties requiring select Samples for change of Seed.
Agent for Burgess and Key's Mowing and Reaping Machines, and Wood's Combined Mowing and Reaping Machines.
40, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH.
This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or *its cheapness*. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
THE CORNHILL STARCH.
S. CHRISTIE,
68, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET,
Agent for Dublin,
And the South of Ireland.

AUSTIN'S
NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Ireland,
Will be opened for Business about
The 6th of December,
With a large and Magnificent Assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES,
WRITING DESKS,
DISPATCH BOXES, WORK BOXES,
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
The Patent Fancet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.
Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

GOOD BUTTER IN HALF AN HOUR,
By the use of
GOODALL'S BUTTER POWDER.
For improving the flavour and increasing the quantity of good Fresh Butter, at the same time making it keep fresh in any weather; in 3d, 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d Packets; and may be procured through any respectable Druggist or Grocer in the Kingdom.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland:
THOMAS H. EVANS,
67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
DUBLIN.
Manufactured by H. GOODALL, Chemist,
DERBY.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE,
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer.
Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat.
Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
More Agents Wanted.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

## Wants.

DAILY TUITION.—A Lady of the Established Church, who has resided some years in England, and is accustomed to teaching, wishes for a Morning Engagement in Dublin; course of instruction—English, French, and Music; high references can be given.—Address "E. F.," care of Messrs. W. CURRY & Co., Booksellers, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

AN ENGLISH LADY, who has some morning hours disengaged, would be glad to meet with a Tuition; she instructs in English, French, Music, and Drawing.—Address "D.F.," Mr. Cornish, Bookseller, Grafton-street.

A SECOND PLACE Entrance Man and Royal Scholar in T.C.D., is prepared to give Tuitions in Classics.—Apply to "F. J. D., Tuition," IRISH TIMES Office.

PARISH CLERK AND SCHOOLMASTER.—A Person well qualified for the above, and who can produce satisfactory testimonials as to efficiency, &c., is open to an engagement.—P.S.—If required, his wife can teach needlework.—Address "C.W.," Post-office, Gowran, county Kilkenny.

WANT SITUATIONS.

A LADY is desirous of procuring a Situation for a steady, respectable Woman (a Protestant), whom she can highly recommend as Nurse, in a quiet family, where there are not many children. A comfortable home more an object than high wages.—Address "A. W., Nurse," IRISH TIMES Office.

NURSE, a Young Girl, to take charge of a Child six months old.—Apply at 23, Upper Sackville-street.

DRY NURSE, or would go as HOUSEMAID; has lived in her last situation for 3 years; has very good discharges; can work well at her needle; can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M.K.," 16, North Earl-street, or 140, Stephen's Green-street.

A STEADY Young Woman wishes for a Situation as DRY NURSE, or would go as HOUSEMAID; has lived in her last situation for three years; has satisfactory discharges; can work well at her needle; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Please address "M. R.," 19, North-street West, or 140, Stephen's-green.

UPPER HOUSEMAID, or SINGLE HOUSEMAID in a nobleman's or gentleman's establishment, a respectable Young Woman, who has lived with families of distinction, from whom she can produce the most satisfactory testimonials for strict sobriety and good conduct; can wait upon young ladies, or an elderly lady if required; can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner, and is a good needlewoman. The advertiser is a Protestant; her character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "M. A.," 60, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Person, who understands her business in every department; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town; has no objection to the country, and is of the Established Church.—Address "P. P.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; can make up ladies' fine things, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, whom she served two years.—Address "M. C.," 2, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID or PARLOURMAID, a Young Woman who fully understands her business; can make up Ladies' fine things in the neatest manner, or would take charge of one of two children; is a good plain worker; can be well recommended by her last mistress; would have no objection to travel with a family.—Address "L. K.," 5, South Great George's-street, or 45, Grafton-street.

GOOD COOK.—Wants a Situation, where there is a Kitchenmaid kept; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches; understands baking and making her own barm; is a Protestant; and has no objection to town or country.—Address "E. S.," 1, North Earl-street, or 15, South Anne-street.

GOOD COOK, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business, pastries and soups, &c.; has no incumbrance; will be found an obliging servant; has good discharges, and can be well recommended.—Address "B. J. M.," 131, Lower Baggot-street, or 9, Dame-street.

GOOD COOK.—Disengaged and wants a Situation, an active Woman, who understands her business; would take a Situation with or without a Kitchen maid; has no objection to a little washing in town or country. None need apply without a second servant.—Any commands left for "C. E.," 2, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation, a steady, active Woman; can produce long and satisfactory discharges from respectable families in town; has no objection to a small share of washing if required.—Any commands for "M. F.," 2, Lower Baggot-street, or 14, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

COOK, in a gentleman's family, a respectable Person who knows her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, creams, jellies, made dishes, pickling, preserving, baking of breakfast and household bread, the cutting up and curing of meat, and the management of a large establishment with economy; will be highly recommended by families of distinction; no objection to town or country; no lady need apply who does not keep a kitchen-maid.—Address "W. Z.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business in all its details; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Please address "E. E. S.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street, which will be punctually attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, in a respectable family, a steady, settled Woman of good experience, who has a perfect knowledge of her business, in all its various branches, and will be highly recommended for good temper and trustworthiness; would have no objection to a small washing.—Any commands addressed to "M. F." at 79, Great Britain-street, or 60, Grafton-street, will be duly attended to.

PLAIN COOK; would do a little washing if required; advertiser is a Protestant; can be highly recommended by families now in town.—Address "M. A. B.," 98, Grafton-street, or 24, Lower Sackville-street.

COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, where a Housemaid is kept; has no objection to a small washing, has a perfect knowledge of her business; is of the Established Church.—Please address "A. B.," 6, Upper Sackville-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, just disengaged; would take charge of a dairy, if required; has satisfactory discharges; no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. M.," 67, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK (Good), or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a respectable family where there is another servant kept, a strong, healthy Young Woman, who is a good Cook, and perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present. Please address, "B. M.," 67, Grafton-street, or 30, Upper Sackville-street. Will be heard of for three days.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active, respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can wash and make up well, if required, and no objection to town or country, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "C. B." 140, Stephen's-green, or 36, Westmoreland-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business; has long and satisfactory discharges; has lived with most respectable families, both in town and country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "H. C.," 23, Henry-street, or 57, Grafton-street.

A COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman; understands her business remarkably well, soups, pastry, and made-up dishes; and also the management of a dairy, if required; can wash and make up linen, if required; no objection to town or country.—Any commands to be left for "E. M.," 8, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Person, who can wash and make up well; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address to "C. D.," 58, Grafton-street, or 49, South King-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, just disengaged; is a good Laundress; can take charge of a small dairy if required; will be found most obliging; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "S. H.," 146, Great Britain-street, or 23, South Great George's-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT; a respectable Woman in a small, regular family; would prefer a single gentleman's house; no objection to a business-house; can be well recommended as a trustworthy, proper person.—Address "A. C. K.," 60, Grafton-street, or 13, Merrion-row.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active, experienced Woman, who perfectly understands her business; is of cleanly regular habits; will be highly recommended by most respectable families in town; is a Protestant—Address "M. J. M., Cook," 60, Grafton-street.

PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT a steady, active Woman; is of the Established Church; will be heard of for a week, if not engaged.—Address "E. B.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 56, South King-street.

A STEADY, active Person, who will go as PLAIN COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, and has long and satisfactory discharges; has no objection to a small washing if required; would take charge of a small dairy if required; will be recommended by her last mistress.—Address "C. B.," 38, Stephen's-green North, or 59, Lower Abbey-street.

WANTS a few Ladies or Gentlemen's washings, a professed Laundress, who can produce testimonials of the most respectable and satisfactory description from each place she lived in, and also four different families on the Rathgar-road, for whom she is doing business at present. Lives at Roundtown, and has every convenience requisite for the business.—Address "E. L.," 29, Westland-row.

MESSENGER, in a respectable Establishment, a smart lad, 16 years of age, who can read and write, and knows the city well; understands the boot business.—Please address "M. R. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 20, Duke-street.

LIGHT PORTER AND MESSENGER, a steady, active Man, has one year and three months' discharge from his last employer, by whom he will be highly recommended; is parted with in consequence of giving up business; can write, and knows the city well; understands the care of a horse, and is a steady driver.—Address "T. F.," 56, South King-street, or 39, Lower Abbey-street.

LIGHT PORTER, or MESSENGER, or would go as HALL PORTER, or could drive a Delivery Van if required, a respectable Protestant Man; also his son would go as Light Porter or Messenger in a respectable establishment, or any situation where he might be useful in an office where Sunday is given to its owner; both can read and write, and keep accounts; knows the city well.—Address "D. W.," 12, Stephen's-lane, Upper Mount-street.

BUTLER, a Young Man, who understands his business perfectly, is to the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; has long and satisfactory discharges, and whose character will bear strict inquiry, as to honesty, sobriety, and quietness; is a Protestant; has no incumbrance.—Address "E. L. G.," 18, Stephen's-green North, or 25, Upper Sackville-street, for a week.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, humble, middle-aged Protestant Man, in a small, respectable family; would prefer a quiet situation in his charges, or would attend on or wait upon an elderly gentleman, or attend an invalid gentleman; no objection to the country; or would take care of an office; will be heard of for the week.—Address "A. R.," 4, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

BUTLER AND GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT, a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches, and understands driving if required, and has no objection to the country; can be recommended by his last master.—Address "J. C.," 30, Westmoreland-street, and 19, Merrion-row.

INDOOR or GENERAL SERVANT, only a short time disengaged from a respectable family in the country, a steady, active Man, who thoroughly understands his business; lamps, plate, furniture; his discharges will bear strict investigation for strict honesty, sobriety, and attention to his business, which his testimonials specify; would take charge of a carriage, or drive a cabriolet if required; can be highly recommended by his last master. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address "G. H." 49, South King-street, for one week.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Man, who perfectly understands his business; the care of plate, lamps, and furniture, which his discharges will certify; is a Protestant; has no objection to town or country; can drive if required.—Address "J. G. D.," 60, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a gentleman's family; understands the cleaning of plate, lamps, &c.; is a Protestant; references respectable, which can be had at present in town; no objection to town or country.—Address "R. M. F.," 3, Stephen's-green North, or 8, Middle Gardiner-street.

THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady Man, who can attend table; understands the care of a car and horse, or can manage a small garden; his last employer is in town to recommend.—Please address "F. C.," 2, North Earl-street.

PANTRY BOY, or PLAIN COOK; has been two years and four months in a nobleman's family; can give satisfactory references.—Apply to "J. F.," IRISH TIMES Office.

COACHMAN, a steady, smart Man, of light weight, knows his business; has lived with families of distinction; can wait at table if required; is a teetotaller for a long period; has genuine characters.—Address "D. W.," 28, Dawson-street.

COACHMAN.—A Young Man wishes to obtain a Situation; he understands the care and management of horses; is a steady driver, in both double and single harness; can be recommended by his last master, in town at present.—Address "J. C.," 54, Dame-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A STEADY, active Man wants a situation, as COACHMAN; understands his business well; has no incumbrance but his wife; can be well recommended; and is a teetotaller for the last fourteen years.—Address "S. C.," Post-office, Monkstown, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, a steady, active Man, who understands his business; has long and satisfactory discharges for seven years from his last place; can be well recommended.—Address "R. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, or STEWARD and GARDENER.—A Gentleman wishes to procure for an active, industrious Young Man, of small family a Situation; can give the most respectable and unexceptionable references; eleven years in last situation.—Address "M., Gardener," IRISH TIMES Office for one week.

## Wanted.

TUTOR WANTED, in a gentleman's family; must be a gentleman able to teach two boys in Latin, Greek, and French.—Address, with copies of testimonials, "Z. Z., Tutor," IRISH TIMES Office.

PARTNER WANTED. A Gentleman in the Milling business is anxious to form a connection with a Party of respectability, with £500, who understands milling and purchasing grain, &c.—Address, with real name and address, to "H. X.," with full particulars, 20, Upper Mount Pleasant-avenue.

MEDICAL APOTHECARY PROFESSION.—Wanted, an Apprentice in a respectable Establishment; a liberal fee required, inasmuch as the opportunities for acquiring knowledge in general practice are manifold; particulars may be had from Messrs. JOHN & G. BOILEAU, 91-2, Bride-street, Dublin.

WANTED, a Youth for the Counting-House, must write a good hand, and be correct at accounts. CANAAN and SHIELD, 40, Upper Sackville-street.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—WANTED, TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES, to whom permanent employment will be given, and principally day work; terms 1s 8d per hundred of Brevier.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Two respectable, well-educated youths will be taken as INDOOR APPRENTICES in an old first-class Grocery Establishment (not carrying on a retail spirit trade); a Fee will be required according to time; none but Protestants need apply.—Address "J. E. D.," IRISH TIMES Office.

MANTLEMAKERS—EXPERIENCED WORKERS Wanted; none other need apply.—23, Upper Sackville-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Protestant Girl, to care a little girl and wait on a lady; must have some education and manners; for a genteel young girl, the situation is a nice one; she must be a good needlewoman.—Apply at 47, Mountjoy-street (near St. Mary's Chapel of Ease), from 2 to 5 on Wednesday.

WANTED, a PROTESTANT PARLOUR AND HOUSEMAID; not to be less than 25 years of age.—Apply at 36, Leinster-road.

WANTED, a COOK, (age about 30) who thoroughly understands her business, and would undertake to perform in part the duties of Thorough Servant in a small family. It is indispensable that she should understand the care and feeding of poultry, and preparing them for table. Unless character to last and former situation be satisfactory, it will be useless to apply.—Copies of testimonials to be addressed "A. Z.," Clonsilla, county Dublin. Wages at the rate of £8 per annum and 2s 6d weekly money.

WANTED, a THOROUGH SERVANT for the country, a regular, steady, clean, clever Person, who can cook well; none but a person of very good character need apply; wages £12 per year; 2s. 6d. per week breakfast money.—For address, apply at the IRISH TIMES Office.

A BOY WANTED, about 20 years of age.—Apply at the Ormond Hotel.

PARIS FASHIONS.

MADAME MANJON begs to announce to her kind Patrons her return from Paris with her personally selected purchases, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season in

| | |
|---|---|
| Millinery Bonnets, | Wreaths, |
| Trimmed Straw do., | Coiffures, |
| Crinoline do., | Ribbons, |
| &c., &c., | &c., |

For which she begs to solicit an early inspection.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.—
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Dominick-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRENNER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £8 to £8; Second quality, £5 10s. to £4 18s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Geneva (best quality), £3 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £3 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantages of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; also one lot or single-stone Necklace, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a bankrupt. } ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE, 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of Fine London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery; Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest fashion:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nimidere's Worm Powders, and Rolfson's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.


## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Monday Evening.

Now that on the pressure which has been felt for a considerable time by the Bank of England, arising from the active demand for gold which continues to exist in Paris, and which the Bank of France seem resolved to supply by fresh withdrawals from this side, the Money market appeared to be steadily supported to-day, influenced chiefly by the large arrivals of specie which have taken place during the last few days, and which, although immediately taken up on account of the Bank of France, render further withdrawals from the Bank of England, at least for the present, improbable. The rates at which the London Stock market left off on Saturday were fully realised this morning, but the improvement which was afterwards reported did not appear to be maintained; the closing prices indicating a relapse to the final quotations of last week. In our market Consols were first quoted at a decline of one-eighth, but finally recovered to Friday's price. New Three per Cents. were likewise fractionally lower, but rather firmly supported, an average amount of business being transacted. Much dullness was manifested in the Share market; with but few exceptions, last prices were but indifferently supported, and the extent of the operations entered into were, in most cases, comparatively trifling.

Dealings in Banking Securities embraced Bank of Ireland Stock, for which last price was procured, and National Bank Shares, which fell back one-quarter; both closing steadily at the respective quotations. Hibernians were in request.

In Steam—Atlantics were rather largely dealt in for discount; delivery only at Saturday's reduced price, there being still sellers, but buyers holding out for a further abatement. The only operation effected in the other Steam Securities was a sale of City of Dublin New Shares (£10 paid) at a premium of £1 15s; those on which the first instalment only has been paid continued in strong demand at their former rate (£6 15s), an enhanced price being required by holders. There were buyers of British and Irish, and of Dublin and Liverpool Assuming Shares (redeemable) and sellers of Dundalks (limited).

Transactions in the Mining Shares were restricted to Carysforts, which barely supported last price, and to Connorres, which were likewise a shade lower and still offering. General Mines were enquired for at the lower price of Saturday. For Mining Company of Ireland an improved rate would have been given, and Wicklow Coppers were procurable at £70.

In Miscellaneous—Alliance and Consumers' Gas were alone operated in, the market being steadily sustained at the previous quotation. Grand Canal Stock and Patriotic Insurance Shares were both required.

Inactivity continues to be the distinguishing feature in the market for Railway Securities. Two quotations only a re recorded in the original Shares to-day, viz.,—Dublin and Belfast Junctions, which appeared steady in Dublin and Waterford and Limerick Shares, of which the nominal value (£43½); and in Waterford and Kilkenny Stock, which was exchanged at £12 for deferred transfer only, the quotation being firmly supported. Belfast and Northern Counties, Cork and Bandons, and Cork and Passages, were all required. Cork and Youghals were offering at £4 10s. There were sellers of Great Southern Stock; and of Dublin and Drogheda Shares (£75), Dublin and Wexfords, Irish Shares, South Easterns, Midland Great Western Half Shares, and Waterford and Limericks, mostly at last rate; buyers at a slight depreciation in almost each case.

In Preferences—Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents. were a fraction better and steady. Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock gave way one-eighth, but sales did not seem to be pressed at the price. Portadown and Dungannon 6 per cents. realised par. Last rates were again ineffectually offered for Cork and Bandon 6 per cents., and for Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents (A).

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—NOV. 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | | | |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | — | — | 91½ 92 |
| Ditto for new account, 10th December | — | — | 92 |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock | — | — | 91½ |
| Ditto account 10th December | — | — | 92 |
| BANKS. | | | |
| Bank of Ireland | — | — | 244½ |
| National | — | — | 62½ |
| STEAM. | | | |
| Atlantic (Limited) account | — | — | 8½ |
| City of Dublin | — | — | 165 x d |
| Ditto Issue of 1860 | — | — | 11½ |
| Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building, | — | — | 55 |
| MINES. | | | |
| Carysfort (Limited) | — | — | 22s |
| Connorree (Limited) | — | — | 53s |
| General Mining Company (Limited) account | — | — | 6½ |
| Mining Company of Ireland, | — | — | 12½ |
| Wicklow Copper (Limited) | — | — | 69½ |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alliance and Consumers' Gas | — | — | 93 |
| Grand Canal | — | — | 35 |
| Patriotic Insurance | — | — | 6 |
| RAILWAYS. | | | |
| Dublin and Belfast Junction | — | — | 43½ |
| Cork and Bandon | — | — | 15½ |
| Dublin and Drogheda | — | — | 74½ |
| Midland Great Western | — | — | 40 |
| Do Half Shares | — | — | 26 |
| Waterford and Kilkenny | — | — | 12 |
| Portadown, Dungannon, &c., 6 per cent. preference 'till December, 1868, afterwards 5 per cent. | — | — | 98 |
| RAILWAY PREFERENCE. | | | |
| Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford | — | — | 102 |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A | — | — | 103½ |
| Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual | — | — | 90½ |

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | MON. | TUES. | WED. | THURS | FRID. | SAT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per cent. Consols | 92½ | 92 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 92 | 92⅛ |
| Ditto for Account | 91⅞ | 92 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | | |
| 3 per cent. Reduced | | | | | | |
| New 3 per cent. Stock | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Ditto for Account | 91⅞ | | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | | |

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 19.

| | OPENING PRICES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consols Money | | | | 92¼ |
| Account | | | | 92¼ |
| New Threes | | | | 91⅞ |
| | NOON PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money | | | | 92⅛ |
| Account | | | | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | | | | 91⅞ |
| | 1 P.M. PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money | | | | 92⅛ |
| Account | | | | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | | | | 91⅞ |
| | 2-15 P.M. PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money | | | | 92⅛ |
| Account | | | | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | | | | 91⅞ |
| | CLOSING PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money | | | | 92⅛ |
| Account | | | | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | | | | 91⅞ |

"Bank Stock, —; Reduced, —; Exchequer Bills, 5 dis.; Bank of Ireland Consols, 91½; Canadians, 80½; Great Northern, 112; Great Western, 72½; Great Western of Canada, 11; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115½; London and North Western, 99½; London and South Western, 94; Leeds Northern, 88½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47⅞; Midland, 131⅛; North British, 62½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½; York and North Midland, 88½. There has been little or nothing done in Consols all day. They opened 92⅛ to ⅜, and reached 92⅜ to ½. Shares without least change worthy of notice, with the exception of Great Northern, which have improved. Business very limited all through the day. Canadian Shares close rather firmer.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—News of a rise of one-fourth per cent. in the French Funds has occasioned a somewhat favourable impression this morning with regard to the immediate course of French finance. Accordingly an improvement of one-eighth per cent. was occasioned in Consols. Notwithstanding the dulness of business, other departments of the Stock Exchange are likewise very inactive, but firmness generally prevails.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-17 P.M.—The Bourse has been very firm and animated. Rentes closed at 70·25, or 40 c. higher than Saturday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, NOV. 19.—Weather fine and cold. Foreign supplies moderate; English supplies also moderate. Condition indifferent. Wheat, English, 2s, and foreign 1s to 2s cheaper than this day week. Barley, English, 2s to 3s, and foreign 1s to 2s lower. Oats—All kinds of new fully 1s, and old 6d to 1s cheaper. Flour—Norfolks, 1s down; 40s top price. American fully 6d cheaper.

UBSORNE'S REPORT, NOV. 19.—Supplies good; weather fine; market lower for all articles, as follows:—On Monday week—Wheat 1s to 2s; flour, 1s; maize, 2s; barley, 2s; beans, 1s; peas, 2s; oats, 1s to 2s; but many retail country buyers looking about.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, NOV. 19.—Prime beasts, sheep, and calves were in moderate request, at full prices. Inferior breeds, as well as pigs, very dull and drooping. Beef sold from 3s 6d to 4s 10d; mutton 3s 8d to 5s 4d; veal 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pork 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 5,450; foreign, 1,430; sheep, 21,200; foreign, 5,400; calves, 203; foreign, 172; pigs, 510; foreign, 170.

LIVERPOOL, CATTLE MARKET, NOV. 19.—Sales of cattle much larger; of sheep about same as last Monday. Slow demand for beef at much lower prices. Mutton, good dear at full prices. Beef, 4½d to 6¾d. Mutton, 6½d to 8½d per lb. Supply—Beasts, 3,329; sheep, 6,218.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, NOV. 19.—Sugar market not quite so active. Rice—No buyers, at previous rates. Molasses—Nothing doing. Linseed a shade dearer, 68s 6d being paid for floating parcels.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, NOV. 19.—5,000 bales cotton sold, including 300 for export; market dull but steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, NOV. 19.—Waiting steamer the cotton market opened very quiet, without change. Sales 5,000 bales. Imports, 5,063.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, NOV. 19.—No. 1, 51s 6d to 51s 9d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 6d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 0d. Market firm.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, NOV. 19.—Number of pigs, 1,504 Prices, 55s to 62s 9d per cwt.

CORK CORN MARKET, NOV. 19.—White wheat, 26s 6d to 35s 9d; red wheat, 20s to 31s; barley 16s to 20s; oats, 11s o 16s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, NOV. 19.—First, 114s; seconds 110s; thirds 102s; fourths, 97s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,300 in market.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| America (New York) and Newfoundland [G] | 7 a.m Nov 20. |
| America (New York) [S] | 6 a.m Nov 20. |
| Constantinople | 6 a.m Nov 23. |
| America (Quebec) [D] | 7 a.m Nov 23. |
| Brazil, &c., by French Packet | 6 a.m Nov 23. |
| America (New York) and Bahamas [Q] | 7 a.m Nov 23. |
| India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles | 6 a.m Nov 26. |
| India (Bombay) [S] | 6 p.m Nov 26. |
| Spain and Portugal [S] | 6 p.m Nov 27. |
| America (New York) [S] | 6 a.m Nov 30. |
| Constantinople | 7 a.m Nov 30. |
| America (Quebec) [D] | 6 a.m Nov 30. |
| Constantinople | 6 a.m Nov 30. |

France, Italy, Switzerland, 6 a.m, and 6 p.m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 2 p.m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, NOV. 20.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"LOUIS XI." and "The Stock Exchange."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Leading Strings," "Brother Sandy M'Donald," "Dearest Mamma." To conclude with "Mary Stuart."

CONCERT-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock

THE MASTER—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, 9a.m.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER ABBOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Monday and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 17th, amounted to 66,378, making a daily average of 11,063 copies.


As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines ..... 1s 0d
Every additional line ..... 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines ..... 1s 0d
Every additional line ..... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

THUS, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE IRISH TIMES may be had
Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from .. .. .. £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from .. .. £5 0s.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Four-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Relief—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; no consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit,
The task you'll either find this house or cross'll miss it."
COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KERVIL,
7, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Samp'e, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 10s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Make-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS,
CAPES and TALMAS,
NAPOLEON FROCKS
DRESS SUITS,
LOUNGE SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some Cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to obtain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.


# The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

THE prosperity or decadence of America ought to be of the utmost importance to a people kith of their kin, and flesh of their flesh; yet, until the earnest welcome given to the Prince of Wales stirred up the old Anglo-Saxon blood of both peoples, a paragraph from Turin, Naples, or Gaeta was perused with much more interest than any intelligence from the United States. Both England and the States, however, are fully awakened to the fact that the interests of the United States and of Great Britain ought to be the same, and that united they form a power fully able to overthrow all the despotisms of the earth combined. "Blood is thicker than water," said the American sailors, who by stealth aided the British in the hour of trial at the Peiho. "Blood is thicker than water" every man may exclaim when the millions of American Republicans turn Monarchists for a season, and give the Representative of the English Monarchy a welcome such as England herself could scarcely equal.

At the present moment the United States have reached that crisis in their destiny which happens but once either to men or nations. They have elected Mr. Lincoln as President, and that fact alone points to a total change in American policy. Mr. Lincoln is a man of some repute in Congress, but who owes his elevation rather to his advocacy of Republican, as opposed to Democratic principles, than to any special ability he possesses. While Mr. Douglas was "stumping the States" as a pro-Slavery candidate, yet uniting a portion of the anti-Slavery "ticket" in his programme, Mr. Lincoln wisely remained at home. It was vain to hope that any oratory he possessed could reconcile parties animated by the most inveterate hostility, and all but armed against each other. The great Southern States had already sent twelve Presidents from their own body to sit in Washington; the Greater North had sent but six. Mr. Lincoln appears as the representative of the great North-West, now gradually rising into an importance likely to overshadow those States which hitherto rested secure on their own pre-eminence.

The parties into which the politicians of the United States, where every man is a politician, are divided, are absolutely innumerable. Every new dogma or theory of politics begets a new party. But, as far as regards the election of President, the parties are but two, the Democratic and Republican. Mr. Buchanan is the representative of the Democratic party, whose tenets are the spread of slavery, as an institution, over all the States of the Union; the preponderance of the Southern or Slave States over the free and mercantile States of the North; the annexation of Cuba, Mexico, and Central America to the States; to act with insolence and arrogance in treating with foreign nations, and especially with England; and to carry out its peculiar policy by murder, piracy, Lynch-law, and the most scandalous corruption. However foreign nations may have had reason to complain of the violence, treachery, and want of principle manfested by Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Northern States of America, and the more scrupulous individuals among the Southern, have had still greater reason to complain. The recitals from week to week given by American journals, of the atrocities committed in the Southern States against those who were, in the slightest degree, suspected of Anti-Slavery doctrines would hardly be believed. In a single night fifteen villages were burnt in Texas; young girls have been torn from boarding-schools, stripped, tarred, and feathered, and whipped out of the State. Aged clergymen have been flogged to death in presence of their wives; the most agonising tortures have been inflicted on merchants visiting the South purely for commercial purposes. "Democracy," says Aristotle, "sometimes becomes the extreme of tyranny," and never was his maxim more fully verified than in the Democratic States of the South. The brutal despotism so long permitted to control the feelings and to degrade the character of the United States is a standing proof how much can be effected by a party numerically weak, but utterly unscrupulous, the members of which stand firmly linked with each other in a confederacy of guilt. The number of slave-owners in America is but 347,000, and their connexions might swell the total of those interested in slavery to two millions. The rest of the population numbers twenty-two millions; yet these were overruled by a tyrant minority. The majority were paralysed hitherto by an apprehension that if they opposed the Slave States there would be a break-up of the Union; they feared, too, lest they should lose a portion of their commerce, or, possibly, that a collision would end in civil war. It was the reckless audacity and undisguised corruption of Mr. Buchanan's Government, and a perception of the real weakness of the Slave States, and their manifest dread of a slave insurrection, that at last aroused the Northern States to vigorous action, and elevated Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency.

Mr. Lincoln has no easy task before him. He finds the Southern States in bitter hostility to the North—so much so that the Southerns have actually proposed to invite the aid of France against their brethren, and threaten not only separation, but civil war. He finds the infamous Lecompton Constitution still a matter of murderous dispute in Texas. He finds the bonds of society in the South broken up, and a number of States transformed into a confederacy of despotisms. But the Northern States are two powerful to be resisted. The land, and even the slaves, of the South are mortgaged to Northern owners. Wherever slavery is an institution there the whites lose their vigour and capacity, and adopt brutality instead of courage, and tyranny for government. The Southerns may threaten, but the worst that can happen is a temporary separation from the North. Deprived of the capital and commerce of the Northern States, the Southern must rapidly sink into the condition of the miserable peoples of Central America, whose chief business seems to be the assassination of political opponents.

By Mr. Lincoln's election, slavery has met at last with a heavy blow and great discouragement. When slavery is discountenanced there will no longer be that insatiable craving after other lands to supply the worn-out soils of the South. No more "filibustering," or annexation, or seizures of British territories, or expeditions against Cuba—that lone star of American desires. A quieter policy abroad, as well as a firmer hand at home, may re-establish the reputation of the States on the moral basis which Washington left as their foundation. It is difficult task to reconcile warring parties, but not impossible; and the men of the United States have taken the first great step towards reformation in electing a mem ber of the North, and an opponent of slavery, as their ruler for the next four years.

A LETTER from General Larcom, in reference to Fire-escapes, was read at a special meeting of the Corporation, yesterday. By direction of the Lord Lieutenant, General Larcom forwarded "Reports received from the Commissioners of Metropolitan "Police, relative to the establishment of a Fire Brigade in Dublin." Also, "A Report from the "Inspector-General of Constabulary, describing the "system in use in New York." His Excellency invites the attention of the Corporation to the subject, and on his part expresses his anxious wish to further, by any means in his power, the success of a measure "so necessary to the safety of the lives and properties "of the citizens." This communication and the documents attached were referred to No. 2 Committee.

The main point insisted on in the conversation which ensued was, "that there was no legal liability "on the part of the Corporation to get these Fire-"escapes;" and that the Corporation had not the power to allocate one shilling for the purpose "unless "there happened to be a surplus fund," a contingency which is exceedingly doubtful. An Act of Parliament was, of course, suggested; but this is an expensive process, and could not be carried through the Houses of Parliament for seven or eight months at the least. We believe the Lord Lieutenant has power, under the Police Act, to authorise the creation of a fire brigade, which removes the chief difficulty in the case.

The parishioners of St. Mary's also met yesterday to arrange measures for providing that parish with a Fire-escape of its own. A resolution was passed authorising the churchwardens to lay a case before counsel for his opinion, as to the legality of levying a tax for the purchase of a Fire-escape, and also for the building of an engine-house. A voluntary subscription would, perhaps, be the better course. There is a natural objection to the levy of "a tax," no matter how excellent the object. In a respectable and wealthy parish there could be no difficulty in raising the sum of £60, which would be quite sufficient to provide a Fire-escape on the best London model, and to defray the cost of carriage, &c.

Meanwhile the committee for the formation of a voluntary society for the organisation of a system of Fire-escapes, and the creation of a fire brigade, has received a large amount of additional subscriptions.

It is most advisable that these laudable attempts should not in any way clash with each other. If any parish undertakes to provide a Fire-escape for its own use well and good. That is so much gained at once. Should the Society be enabled to procure some six or eight fire-escapes, then poor parishes may undertake to provide a station for the machine. Should a fire brigade be attached to the Metropolitan police the whole plan is at once arranged. In so important and benevolent a movement as this there must be no jealousy or clashing. All must feel the necessity of working for the common good in the best way possible.

But who can guard against the carelessness of parents? or what safety is there for the young left by themselves in the closed room, with no friend at hand, and a fire before them. Notwithstanding the warnings given by the fires of last week, on Saturday last three children were burned to death, owing, it would appear, to the thoughtlessness of those who should defend them. Let us look at this sad story in each case—the mother went out, leaving the child alone, its clothes caught fire, then a run to the hospital, an inquest, and a grave. It is, we know, difficult for the poor to be ever on the watch; still, she who leaves her child in a closed room with a tempting fire before it ought to know that she is courtting death.

The *Times* on General Lamoriciere's Report:—

General Lamoriciere has addressed to the Pontifical Government an elaborate report of the brief campaign which ended in the capture or dispersion of his army and the establishment of the Piedmontese in the States of the Church. Such a document was, of course, to be expected. Every officer entrusted with a command must render an account of his charge. No shipwreck is so natural or so inevitable but that the captain must account for the loss of his vessel; and the very reproaches with which General Lamoriciere has in some quarters been visited show how necessary it was that he should produce a statement of his case. Having said thus much, however, we are bound to add that the General has very little to explain. His preliminary recapitulation of the state of affairs at the opening of hostilities is quite enough to prepare us for the sequel. Military critics may possibly differ in their estimate of his dispositions, but nobody can imagine that any skill on his part could have either averted or long delayed the impending catastrophe.

At the beginning of September last the Pontifical forces under Lamoriciere's command amounted in round numbers to about 8,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 500 artillery, incompletely armed, imperfectly disciplined, and, as the result proved, of indifferent loyalty to their cause. With this force he had to encounter three contingencies. He might be attacked by a Sardinian army advancing from the North; he might be assailed by Garibaldi and his volunteers marching upwards from the South; or he might find his whole strength taxed to suppress insurrection within the Papal territories. On the other hand, he had certain grounds of encouragement. He had been led to hope that France would prevent the threatened descent of the Piedmontese, and that an Austrian fleet would guarantee the freedom of the Adriatic. There remained, therefore, only the insurgents at home and Garibaldi in the South to give cause for apprehension. The former he had a system of his own for terrifying into submission; with the latter he conceived himself fairly able to cope in the field. As it happened, however, he was mistaken in every one of these calculations. The people of the Roman States successfully rose in defiance of his terrorism, and, while Garibaldi gave him no provocation, the Sardinians burst upon him like an avalanche, without the least intervention on the part of either Austria or France.

General Lamoriciere describes with great perspicuity his plan of operations. If attacked from the Neapolitan frontier he would have manœuvred with Terni as his base; if assailed by the Piedmontese on the opposite borders of the Papal territory he would have marched upon Ancona, and there maintained himself while an Austrian squadron secured him against blockade. Events actually took the latter turn, and Lamoriciere did march upon Ancona, but the Sardinians intercepted him at Castelfidardo, and he barely escaped into the city with 50 horse after the loss of his whole army. There, with the afterpiece of the siege, is the history of the whole campaign. It was finished in a fortnight, and if the conditions had been given, the event might have been anticipated with perfect safety. We shall not dwell upon operations the issue of which was so exceedingly obvious. No display of strategy or valour could have enabled the Papal General to resist the Piedmontese invasion, nor is any explanation required of the fact that 8,000 ill-assorted and half-trained hirelings were scattered before the armies of Victor Emmanuel. The real interest of the report lies in other parts of the story—in the glimpses incidentally given of affairs in general.

It is clear that Lamoriciere either relied or professed to rely with considerable confidence on the intervention of France. If he did not expect actual co-operation, he anticipated that the Sardinians would be compelled by Imperial edict to keep the peace towards him. He reckoned upon an attack from the side of Naples, but that he fancied he was just about competent to encounter. Unluckily for him, the hopes on which he built gradually failed. The first warning came from Austria, in the shape of a communication by which the Emperor Francis Joseph promised to receive into his service again all the Austrian mercenaries who should flight well to the last. The offer was meant to be encouraging, no doubt, but it evidently contemplated the defeat of the Pontifical army, and no soldiers like to see their prospects confined exclusively to that event. Besides, it implied that the Sardinians were really coming, and consequently that the French had no idea of interfering, so that, as the General remarks, the troops began to calculate what amount of resistance they ought to make in order to save their credit before surrendering. Still, however, assurances continued to arrive from the Papal Government that the Emperor Napoleon would never tolerate the "culpable aggression" of the Piedmontese, and Lamoriciere did his best to inspirit his troops by the old assurances. What made the case look ugly was the obstinate confidence of the insurgents, or "revolutionists," who persisted in conducting themselves as if things were all right, and they had nothing to fear. At Ancona they even pretended to have learnt from the Sardinian General that the French Consul at that place and the French Ambassador at Rome were "not initiated into the political secrets," and that their notifications of the Emperor's intentions were accordingly worthless. By such declarations they utterly undid all that Lamoriciere had done, and "it is to be remarked," observes the General, "that during the last 15 days the news of the Revolutionary Committee was always verified." At last the veil was removed by the famous Ultimatum of the Piedmontese commander, who coolly announced to the Pontifical General that he should occupy the Pontifical territory in any of the three following contingencies:—

"1. If troops under my orders, placed in any town of these provinces, had recourse to force to repress a manifestation in a national sense.

"2. If I gave orders to any troops to march on a town in the aforesaid provinces in which a manifestation in a national sense had taken place.

"3. If a manifestation in the national sense having taken place in any town, and being repressed by our troops, I should not immediately give orders to the troops to retire and leave the town free to express its desires."

These ingenious conditions greatly simplified affairs. As the French General was profoundly convinced of the course which the Pope's subjects would pursue under the conditions prescribed, he had no difficulty in appreciating the Sardinian proposition, which, he observes, "was, in effect, to evacuate without fighting the provinces which it was my mission to defend." He therefore took the field, and suffered accordingly. No doubt, the Piedmontese terms contained a fatal dilemma; but there is a species of satisfaction in remarking that the very people who were to be kept down by the gallows and the bayonet were thus made, as it were, the instruments for checkmating the oppressor.

We have admitted that no General, however able, could have withstood the Sardinian invasion with the means at Lamoriciere's command; but, at the same time, we must observe, on the French General's own evidence, that many of his mercenary troops were as worthless as troops could be. "At Castelfidardo," says he, "two battalions, without having fired a ball whistle, or having exchanged a bayonet thrust, wheeled round, took to flight, and disbanded. My second echelon of reserve, which had not received a single wound, followed this melancholy example." In other respects, too, the miserable administration of the Pontifical States brought about a merited retribution. The Pope had lodged a sum of £20,000 in Ancona, not to be touched save in the utmost need. It was all gone before Lamoriciere arrived there. The Papal Government had made a monopoly of corn-grinding, and had exercised it so oppressively that the poor population consumed only maize, which was exempt from the tax. The consequence was that the Papal troops could find neither mills nor flour, and the privilege in the end became destructive to its possessors. The whole story ought to carry its moral to despotic and tyrannical Governments. It shows them that in the hour of peril they must not look to mercenary troops for that support which their own subjects refuse. It shows them how their own evil doings will contribute to their ruin, and—what should be most instructive of all—how vain it will be in the present day to expect sympathy from without. Lamoriciere and his hirelings were outnumbered, but so, we trust, will all armies be outnumbered which maintain the cause of tyrants against the assertors of freedom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind parties favouring us with letters intended for insertion that it is necessary that in every case the names of correspondents be furnished to us, either confidentially or for publication.

## Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, NOV. 17.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince

Bench will, probably, be made during the present week by the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General with Mr. Welsby, and, if granted, the inquiry which will follow will be conducted in a way that is likely to exhaust the subject.

Fog and Serious Collisions on the River Mersey.—A dense fog overhung the town and river at an early hour on Saturday morning, and a serious collision occurred about a quarter past eight to the Birkenhead and Tranmere Ferry steamer Cato. The Cato was on her way from the Liverpool landing-stage, with the flood tide, and when between Woodside and Monks' Ferries she was run into by the City of Dublin Company's paddle steamer Birmingham, employed in the cattle traffic, and coming at the time from the anchorage in the Sloyne to the large landing stage at the Prince's Pier, in order to land her cargo. The Birmingham being a large, heavy, wooden boat, seriously damaged the Cato, which is built lightly of iron for river traffic. The starboard paddle-box of the Cato was completely carried away, the paddle shaft and wheel broken, and the vessel completely disabled. The mate, James Hampson, who was steering, was thrown on his face on the deck, and severely bruised. A passenger who was coming up the cabin stairs, alarmed at the shouts preceding the collision, was thrown back and had his head bruised rather seriously. Seeing the disabled state of the Cato, the captain of the Birmingham took her in tow to the Sloyne, and she was afterwards taken to Tranmere Ferry for repairs. The wounded men are not considered in any danger. The Cervantes, from Manilla, while being towed up the river on Friday evening, was in collision with the ship S. G. Owens, from Charleston, off the Rock light, and lost foretopmast, jibboom, fore and main yards, &c.

Rapid Passages.—Advices by the present Australian mail mention the arrival at Melbourne of the following clippers of the Black Ball line, viz.:—The E. A. Bright and the Champion of the Seas; also the screw-steamer Great Britain, the latter having made the run out in 62 days, all sailing from Liverpool. From the *Sydney Morning Herald* we learn that the ship Cairngorm, formerly renowned in the China trade for the rapidity of her passages, and now forming one of the ships of the above line from London, has made the fastest passage to Sydney of the season, having made the voyage from Start Point to Port Jackson in 82 days, and making the extraordinary run from the meridian of Madagascar to Sydney in 19 days, averaging about 260 miles per day! The Liberator, sailing next month from London for the latter port, carries a numerous party of the Wesleyan mission proceeding to the Feegee Islands, &c.

Sir Peter Fairbairn.—The last accounts of the state of Sir Peter Fairbairn's health are rather more favourable, but there is very little hope of his recovery. Sir Peter has been confined to his bed at his residence, Woodsley House, Leeds, for the last twelve days, suffering from an affection of the face and intense fever, which has completely prostrated his physical powers. He is in his 62nd year.

Representation of Pembrokeshire.—By the death of Earl Cawdor, Viscount Emlyn has been raised to the House of Peers, which has made a vacancy in the representation of Pembrokeshire. There are two candidates in the field—viz., Captain Owen, eldest son of Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., lord lieutenant of the county, and Mr. George Lort Phillips, of Lawrenny Park, both of whom are instituting a vigorous canvass.

Postponement of the Hop Duty.—The collection of the second moiety of the hop duty, due on the 16th of this month, has been postponed to the 1st of March, 1861, in the case of those planters who may desire the indulgence, on their giving security for payment, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.; and the collection of the present year's duty has been postponed from the 1st of March to the 16th of August next, on the like terms and conditions.

Business of the House of Commons.—The following notice of a motion to be made next session has been given by Mr. William Ewart:—"Business of the House—That it is expedient to consider whether this House may not be relieved of a certain portion of its labours by the appointment of tribunals which may conduct its private business, subject to the re-consideration and supervision of the House. Also by the regulation of certain matters, now submitted to private bill committees, to the municipal corporations of cities and boroughs. That the House of Commons, being thus partially relieved in the discharge of its duties, be divided into committees consisting of seven members each, such as a committee of finance, a committee of law, &c., to which committees bills appertaining to the several subjects submitted to the consideration of such committees shall be referred; and that more than one committee to consider different bills on the same subject be appointed, if required. That, on the report on each bill being made to the House, a day be appointed for the consideration of such report. That select committees likewise consist of not more than seven members. That select committees, as well as those above suggested, be chosen by a committee of selection, who shall choose them on account of their experience and knowledge of the subject submitted to their consideration; and that the members of such committees shall make a declaration that they will regularly attend such committees."

Mr. Ellice, M.P., and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The following letter from Mr. Ellice, in reference to his letter which we published last week, was received on Thursday morning by H. Soden, Esq., ex-mayor of Coventry:—"Durham, November 10th, 1860. My dear sir,—Mr. Gladstone complains, and justly, of the expression of 'concealed,' which I used inadvertently in the hurry of writing my answer of the 31st October to your letter, on the subject of the drawing on paper, which was published in the Coventry newspapers, which was copied subsequently in those of London. I need not say that I disclaim entirely the intention of imputing to Mr. Gladstone the least concealment in the sense which I admit the expression will convey, and I regret exceedingly having given him the trouble of an appeal to me to correct it. Nobody can doubt, and certainly I do not that his statement on the budget contains a frank and full explanation of his sincere convictions on all points connected with it. All I intended to state was my own impression that if adequate foresight had been used on the occasion, and the anticipations which other people entertained of the probable demands for the Chinese war, and the cost of fortifications, and which were subsequently realised, had formed part of the considerations on which Parliament were called upon to repeal the paper duties, the result might have been different. I neither intended to impute to Mr. Gladstone that he saw, at the time, reason to entertain these apprehensions; and, least of all, that if he had entertained them, he would not have stated them with his usual frankness and sincerity.—I am always, my dear sir, yours very faithfully, Edward Ellice.—H. Soden, Esq., Coventry."

The Fatal Colliery Explosion in South Wales.—The inquest upon the bodies of the unfortunate men killed by the recent explosion of firedamp in the Lower Duffryn Colliery, was brought to a close on Saturday, Mr. T. Evans, her Majesty's inspector of mines for South Wales, and Mr. Lionel Brough, the inspector of Monmouthshire, Somersetshire, and the Forest of Dean, were again in attendance. The former of these gentlemen stated in the course of his evidence that it was reasonable to believe that the deceased collier Box had the gauze off his lamp, and in his (Mr. Evan's) opinion it was the naked flame of his lamp that was the immediate cause of the explosion, but the primary cause was the undue accumulation of firedamp. Blasting the coal was attended with danger in fiery mines where locked safety lamps are used, and it ought not to be allowed. Many serious accidents had arisen from the practice, and he hoped that in future it would be discontinued. He most earnestly recommended that some steps should be taken in addition to the special rules now in force, whereby more severe punishment than mere fine should be inflicted upon all persons guilty of so dangerous a practice as removing the gauze from their lamps, or tampering with them for the purpose of smoking. The fireman or other competent person ought to examine all the lamps each morning before the men had them delivered to them, and the duty ought certainly not to devolve on a boy. The coroner thought colliery proprietors ought to see that men employed in such important capacities were properly instructed. They ought not to employ uneducated men. The immense extent of the property at stake and of the capital involved ought to induce them to exert themselves to obtain the services of educated men. The coroner summed up at some length, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Proposed City and West-end Railway from Charing-cross to the Bank.—One of the new railway projects which excites a considerable amount of interest in the city is a scheme for directly connecting the two most important points of our street thoroughfare—viz., the Bank and Charing-cross. This connection is not sought to be obtained by any street railway such as that proposed by Mr. Train, and which in crowded thoroughfares such as Cheapside, Newgate-street, or Fleet-street, would be probably impracticable; but it will be effected by means of a locomotive railway wholly distinct from all street traffic, and will terminate at the points above named. By this line passengers may be conveyed from Charing-cross to the Bank in about six minutes, in trains running at intervals of five or ten minutes during the day. The benefits which would result from such a line in relieving the overcrowded streets of the metropolis, and in, as it were, annihilating time, cannot be over-estimated. The traffic in the leading thoroughfares is now such as to entail upon all persons using them an enormous amount of annoyance, as well as loss of time, temper, and money. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the proposed railway will connect the Charing-cross line directly with the city by means of a bridge across the Thames at a point where the river is at the narrowest, about midway between Southwark and London bridges, and to carry the line thence to the back of the Mansion-house, or to Cannon-street—a fine broad street as yet comparatively little used. The map of the Charing-cross and London-bridge Railway, now in course of construction, shows that the distance from a point immediately behind St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, in Cannon-street, is only about 100 yards. This is practically the whole length that will have to be constructed in order to bring the Bank and Charing-cross within five minutes' walk of each other. The requisite Parliamentary notices have been given, and there can be little doubt that the proposed line will be sanctioned by Parliament, and with respect to the traffic which would flow upon the line, we have only to look at the enormous number of persons who by omnibus, cab, or steamboat pass between Charing-cross and London-bridge, to arrive at the opinion that it can scarcely fail to be remunerative.

The Smithfield Cattle Club Show for 1860.—On Saturday preparations were commenced at the Baker-street Bazaar for the reception of the stock, implements, &c., the exhibition of which is appointed to take place this year on Tuesday the 11th, Wednesday the 12th, Thursday the 13th, and Friday the 14th of December. The general meetings of the club are fixed to take place in the committee-room of the show-yard at one o'clock on Tuesday the 11th, and Thursday the 13th, and the anniversary dinner will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday, the 12th of December, at six o'clock. With respect to the business transacted at the annual general meeting of the club, in addition to the routine business of presenting the award of last year's show and election of officers, the important question of the election of a future president in the room of the late Duke of Richmond is to be considered; and Mr. Torr has given notice of his intention to move a very important resolution in reference to the future presidents of the club, namely instead of the office being, as it has hitherto been, a virtual life appointment—although the ceremony of re-election has been gone through annually—"That the future president be elected for the term of one year, or two or three years, as the club may determine, and that the said president be not eligible for re-election for the term of three years." Amongst the other business of the club, three trustees will have to be elected in the room of the Duke of Richmond, deceased, and of Lord Portman and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, who have resigned the trusteeship. With respect to the control of the show itself, Mr. Quartly, the outgoing steward of the yard of cattle, long-woolled sheep, and pigs, and Mr. Henry Watts, steward of short-woolled and cross-bred sheep, will propose Mr. Samuel Anstey, of Manabelly Fowey, Cornwall, and Mr. Henry Thurnall, of Royston, Herts, as their successors for the next three years. Mr. Barford will also move, "That in future any sheep that may be exhibited for any prize offered by the club shall not be in any way clipped or trimmed (except on the head and legs), and any sheep so clipped and trimmed shall be disqualified." And Mr. Torr, "That a general revision of the prize-sheet be made for the year 1861." The Smithfield Club have just published a very interesting tabular statement of the entries, showing the amount of money offered for prizes in each class for the past three years, with the average amount for each entry, and the aggregate sum is very large. Although this is the last year but one, unless there should be any failure with the Islington scheme, every arrangement is being made at the Baker-street Bazaar not only to accommodate the increased amount of stock, but also the agricultural implements. From all that can be ascertained up to the present time, the show of 1860 will, both in quantity as well as quality, be equal to any of its predecessors.

Fatal Accident at Liverpool.—An inquest was held at the Liverpool Coroner's-court, on Saturday, upon the body of Mr. Griffith, of the firm of Griffith, Sons, and Palethorpe, who was run over by a brewer's dray, at the commencement of the week. After the accident Mr. Griffith was removed to the Northern Hospital, and there died from the effects of injuries on Friday. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," no blame being attached to the carter; but they recommended that careful driving should be strictly adhered to in all crowded thoroughfares.

The Massacre at Damascus.—A traveller, in whose veracity we place full confidence, and who has just returned from Syria, assures us that the providential escape of the Jews from the massacre lately perpetrated at Damascus was chiefly owing to the following circumstance:—After the slaughter of the Christians the fanatics meditated an attack on the Jews. When deliberating on the subject, a sheik, who is held in great estimation, and whom the Jews had befriended, strongly opposed the measure. They allowed themselves to be dissuaded for a moment. But the next evening they resumed their deliberations. Once more the sheik succeeded in dissuading them. Another day thus elapsed. For the third time the murderers now met more firmly than ever, resolved on the massacre of the Jews. The sheik, seeing that his opposition would be overruled, pretended to acquiesce in their determination, and only asked them to ascertain previously whether the proposed attack was the will of God. For this purpose he proposed that the trigger of a loaded pistol with which one of the fanatics was armed should be pulled. If it went off at once the project met with the approbation of the Deity. If not, it was a sign of the Divine disapprobation. So said so done. Fortunately for the Hebrews the pistol did not go off. The fanatics dispersed once more. Meanwhile help came. The murderers had lost the chance of another slaughter.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Deplorable Wreck.—Intelligence has been received from Gibraltar of the wreck, on the coast of Morocco, not far from Tangier, of the Brazilian war corvette the Donna Isabel, with the loss of her captain, a most distinguished officer in the naval service of the empire, and one-half of those on board. The Donna Isabel was a school of Brazilian naval instruction, and had on board 27 naval cadets, many of whom, belonging to the best families in Rio de Janeiro, have, it is feared, perished. The following are the particulars of the loss of this frigate as taken from the *Panama Star and Herald*:—"A most frightful accident has just occurred in the dry dock at San Lorenzo, involving the entire loss of the fine Peruvian frigate Callao (Auperimac), and almost the entire destruction of the dock and a fearful loss of life. The particulars of this lamentable affair are, as far as I can gather, as follows:—It having been deemed advisable to dock the ship in order to examine her copper and other trifling things, the engineer of the dock was asked if she could be taken on with her battery, provisions, and crew on board. His opinion was that the dock could not raise her with that weight, consequently her guns were landed, yards sent down, and topgallantmasts struck, retaining her provisions, magazine, and crew on board, and in this state she entered the dock at half-past ten a.m. There was a very large concourse of persons went over to witness the operation. The Government steamer Ucayali conveyed the President, Minister of War, and a large number of invited guests. Upon the arrival of the President the vessel began to enter the dock, and was soon placed in her proper position. The pumps were set to work, and everything up to the present moment went well. The keel of the frigate took the chocks of the platform, and she began to ascend out of the water. After some time the engineer noticed that the after sections of the dock were rising much quicker than the forward ones, the extra weight of her anchors and chains being the cause of this. As soon as the sections were again level all the pumps were again started, and presently four of the upright stanchions of the deck broke; this was, however, deemed of no importance, as everything else was going on well, and the frigate coming out of the water; she was now out about six feet above her bearings, her keel in the chocks (the Callao has a deep keel and a very flat floor), but owing to her great depth of keel the chocks did not act as any support whatever on her bilge; therefore the ship was simply balanced upon her keel, and so long as she could be kept steady in that position she was safe, but her crew were on board constantly moving from one side to the other. The ship being already top heavy, this caused her to give one or two slight rolls, and then she pitched over on her starboard beam. At the second surge the three masts snapped about half-way up from the deck; her starboard ports being open she rapidly filled with water and here began a scene of horror impossible to describe. The water was filled with men and women, wounded, dying, all screaming for help. Boats were promptly sent to their assistance or the loss of life would have been still more fearful. Of the number that were below at the time very few escaped, and their cries for help were terrible, but that which was most heartrending was the poor sick in the hospital, who, helpless with disease, could do nought but scream for that help that none could render them. Up to the present time of writing it is not known how many have been lost, but it cannot fall short of 150. The wounded that could be removed who did not require amputation were brought over to Callao, the rest remaining on the island. The number of broken heads, arms, and legs is great. Captain Kerr, of the English ship Golconda, lowered his boats, and did good service in saving some 30 or 40 lives. The Callao was a fine 44-gun frigate, and was built at Blackwall by Messrs. Green and Williams, and she was a splendid specimen of naval architecture. She is about six years old. The vessel is a total loss, being entirely under water. The dock may also be considered as done for, it having failed as a commercial speculation, and the present disaster may be considered as the last of the Callao Dry Dock. The loss of this vessel may have a very important effect upon the policy of General Castilda, he having asked the other day from Congress extraordinary powers. This is supposed by many to mean a simultaneous declaration of war against Ecuador and Bolivia, he having got it into his head that those two nations are levying against him. Anyhow, if such were his intentions, he cannot carry them out at present."

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.—The report of the directors of this company to the 5th ordinary meeting on Wednesday, states that the construction of the line progressing most favourably. In his previous half-yearly report the chief engineer expressed a hope "that we should not be far behind our expectations when the working season would close." In the present report he writes:—"I have now to report that we have not been disappointed, for up to the middle of June, when the rains set in, the progress has been very great, and since that time such operations as the season permitted have been proceeded with as fast under the circumstances as I could reasonably expect." The agent having availed himself of the invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to accompany him on an excursion which he made for the purpose of inspecting a district intimately connected with the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway, writes under date of 22nd September last, fully confirming the very favourable prospects as to traffic contained in the original report of Mr. Purdon, made in November, 1856. The rolling stock originally estimated for is in course of construction. The expenditure has been in accordance with the original estimates. There will, however, be an excess in consequence of the import duties in India having been raised considerably since the date when those estimates were prepared. The amount of such import duties is now estimated at £40,000. The great progress which, according to the engineer's report, will be made towards the completion of the line during the present dry season in India, will necessitate large and increasing outlay; and therefore the remainder of capital not yet paid will be required in two calls of £5 each, one in January and the other in March. It is proposed that a special meeting of the company be called, to authorise the directors to convert all paid up shares of the company into stock.

# Sporting Intelligence.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASE—Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Acceptances for the Ardee Plate of 70 sovs., three miles.—Thomastown.
Old Ben Ros (late Joe Malley), 11st 9lb; Thomastown, ...; Wee Nell, 10st 3lb; 10st 12lb; New Broom, 10st 12lb; Wee Nell, 10st 3lb; Newcourt, 9st 9lb; Little Bob, 10st 2lb; Rose, 9st 12lb; Newcourt, 9st 9lb; Vagrant, 8st 12lb. Mont Blanc, 9st 7lb; Black Jack, 9st 2lb; Vagrant, 8st 12lb.

The weight for age Selling Stakes, of 30 sovs., mile and a-half heats, and the Dunleer Cup close at 6 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, at the Buxton Arms, Ardee, and the Free Handicap of 30 sovs., two miles, at same time and place, at one sov entrance, or immediately after the race for the Ardee Plate, at 30s entrance.

# Correspondence.

## THE RECENT FIRE IN KILDARE-STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

City Law Agents' Office, 35, Dawson-street, Dublin, 19th November, 1860.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to an editorial article in the Irish Times of the 16th inst., in reference to the late fire at Kildare-street Club-house, in which it is stated as the evidence of the Solicitor to the Corporation on the inquest, "that within these few days the Corporation have procured a legal opinion;" and the inference is drawn that the opinion was taken since the fire.

I have to apprise you that I was not examined as a witness, but attended the inquest with the case and opinion, to give any necessary information.

I have now to assure you that it appears by the case that it was submitted to counsel on the 9th October, and that the opinion bears date the 5th inst. I therefore respectfully request that such facts may appear by your insertion of this letter.—Meantime, I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

Francis Morgan,
Solicitor to the Corporation of Dublin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

November 19, 1860.

Sir,—In a letter published in the *Freeman's Journal* on the 14th inst., I directed the attention of the public to the necessity of each house having a fixed step ladder and glass dormer door to the roof as a means of escape in cases of fire.

Since that letter was published, it is a remarkable fact, that at the inquest, just concluded, one of the witnesses, Teresa M'Nally, states that she and Mrs. Mullens had rushed to the dormer, and found the ladder tied up so, that, had not their lives been so miraculously saved by the heroic Hughes at the window, they would have all been lost.

Such evidence as this, I trust, will have its effect upon the owners of property, and if such simple precautions are made universal, the public would be independent of expensive and defective external appliances in moments of such peril.—I remain, sir, your faithful servant,

Charles Geoghegan, Architect,
202, Great Brunswick-street.

## VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The opinion of your correspondent, who belonged to the New York Fire Brigade, I fully concur in, and would be glad to see his suggestion carried out relative to the above. As you are on the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, you will, perhaps, see what can be done in the matter, and call in the youth of our city to come forward in so noble a service. I understand that every one is either a soldier or a fireman in New York, and as they won't be soldiers perhaps they would be firemen here. I don't live in the city, but I should be happy to give my sympathy and support to the organisation of this corps, and to your society my mite.—Your's respectfully,

Volunteer.

## LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—As you have been kind enough to allow your columns to be the advocate of a spirit of sympathy and liberality towards our London brethren in arms, I trust that the noble offer of the Messrs. Fry will be as nobly backed up by the loyal inhabitants of this city, and that the stain now resting upon Irishmen in Ireland will be blotted out by their showing a true spirit of patriotism on this occasion, as I cannot but think that had public opinion been properly and energetically expressed in favour of the movement here, we should have had Government sanction long since. The Dublin people (at least) have now a chance of showing their feelings on the question, and I trust they will dispel the prejudices which I must own to entertaining to their discredit so far.—Yours, respectfully,

An English Volunteer.

## SOLICITORS' APPRENTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Your admirable leader, a few days since, on the subject of solicitors' apprentices, their education, and the new rules to come into operation on the 1st January, with reference to their examination previously to being admitted as solicitors, tempts me to write a few lines.

The step about to be taken is certainly one in the right direction, as the qualifications necessary to enable a young gentleman to be sworn in an apprentice have hitherto admittedly been so small that very slight difficulty, indeed, was found in being able to make oneself conversant with them, but a great deal will still remain to be accomplished.

It has surprised many that a profession so large, influential and having an incorporated society to watch over its interests, has never yet established any series of lectures at which the apprentices and younger members of the profession—who hereafter must take the place of the elder—might attend, say weekly, and a competent lecturer employed, and at which the young gentlemen might give their opinions *pro* and *con.* as to the questions which would come before the meeting, and small prizes could also be given for essays, to be written by the members on subjects selected by the committee.

Such a course of lectures would do much to improve the apprentices, and tend to give them a wholesome knowledge of the law, and thus they would be enabled not only to understand the law practically, but theoretically.

There is, I believe, such a society, called the Law Debating Society, among the barristers; but it is only for that profession, and would be too exclusive for—Your obedient servant,

An Apprentice.

November, 1860.

## ADVERTISEMENT OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

19th November, 1860.

Sir,—The first advertisement, following the practice of the Bank of England, respecting dividend or principal unclaimed for a certain period, appears in this morning's paper, from the Bank of Ireland. In order to render the intention of the Legislature operative, a list of names and amounts for reference, if necessary, is required. And why? Because parties who are no longer fundholders may have forgotten to receive dividends, and to trace which they have no means, nor is there any facility afforded them; quite the contrary, as reference to the printed notice in the dividend office of the Bank certifies, nor are the clerks allowed to inform parties of it. To the publishing of such a list there can be no honest objection, as the Bank may take what time they like to ascertain that the party claiming is giving them a legal and full receipt for same. For public establishments, least of all Banks, to withhold on technicalities that which is not theirs is not alone an injustice to individuals, but a contravention of the motto Bona Fides Reipublicæ Stabilitas.

## THE BATTLE OF THE BANKS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—For the last twelve years I have been endeavouring in various publications to open the eyes of the public to the impolicy of the Act of 1844, and to the inconsistency of advocating free trade in commodities, whilst imposing restrictions by law on the medium for exchanging and circulating those commodities.

The contest, however, now going on between the Banks of England and France for gold, the basis of our monetary system, and in which all our debts, bills, and bank notes are payable, must surely make the incalculable evils of the law patent to all. The Bank of France is not buying our gold at a loss, as is generally supposed, but with a considerable profit, owing to the restriction imposed on the Bank of England by the Act of 1844.

That act prevents the bank from issuing more notes than their equivalent value in gold deposited, with the exception of thee fixed and never-varying amount of £14,000,000 against securities.

The Bank of France has no other restriction on its issue of notes than that which the liability to convertibility imposes, and may safely issue, as experience proves, two notes against the value of one deposited in gold. Hence against a deposit of £100 of gold the Bank of France can issue £200 in notes, and when their rate of discount is 4½ per cent., as at present, they may realise a profit of about 4 per cent., allowing ½ per cent. for cost of transport, &c.

Whilst the Bank of England, being allowed only to issue £100 of notes for £100 of gold, gains nothing.

Nor is this the extent of the mischief, for the higher the Bank of France can maintain its rate of discount the larger will be their profit, and the greater their power of drawing our gold from us; as when their rate is 3½ per cent. they make a profit of 3 per cent., and when at 4½ of 4 per cent., and so on as their rate advances.

The point at issue between the two banks is not so much which of them can attract the most money by raising the rate of discount, as which can attract for the present crisis the most gold, the basis of their paper money; and in such a contest the Bank of England, with its restrictions, has no chance of competing with the Bank of France, free and unfettered, except by its own discretion.

One mode of alleviating the present monetary pressure and preventing a panic is the suspension of the Act of 1844, with the view of enabling the Bank of England to bid on equal terms for gold with the Bank of France.

Another is the remedy suggested in the petition at foot, by which 20,000,000 of sovereigns may be set at liberty for exportation; a petition recommended by me, in Oct., 1857, as a means of averting the apprehended panic of Nov. 1857.

These alleviating measures I would again submit to the consideration of the public, and especially to the members of Chambers of Commerce, whose particular duty it is to attend to the interest of the commercial community.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Hamer Stansfeld,
The Grange, Burley, near Otley, 15th Nov., 1860.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, the undersigned bankers, merchants, and other liege subjects of the realm, considering that the present foreign drain of gold most seriously deranges the domestic currency of the country, thereby paralysing trade, throwing the industrious classes out of employment, depreciating property, and increasing unnecessarily the burdens of the war, most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased, with a view to counteract this evil by Order in Council, to empower the Bank of England, until the sense of Parliament can be taken, to issue one pound notes to serve as substitutes for sovereigns whenever the Bank minimum rate of discount shall exceed five per cent., on depositing Government Stocks for two-thirds and gold for the remaining one-third of the amount of such issues as a guarantee for the convertibility of the notes, and on paying interest at the rate of four per cent. to the Exchequer for the benefit of the State, on the two-thirds of which they would have the beneficial use, or on such other terms as to your Majesty shall seem fit.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

## HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Carlow Island Hunt—20th, Coollattin; 21st, Shrule; 23d, Ballingate; 27th, Bagnalstown Station; 29th, Ballymore; 29th, Cooper Hill—At eleven.

Mr. Dennis's Fox Hounds—20th, Dalligan Park; 23rd, Ballinderry; 27th, Clydagh; 30th, Cloonconmack—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Dillon's)—20th, Mullafin; 24th, Scurlockstown; 27th, Ross; 29th, Bellinter Cross-roads—At forty-five minutes past eleven.

Grenane Hounds—20th, Gurtrim; 23rd, Ballinahow; 27th, Limerick Junction; 30th, Garryneaker—At eleven.

The Kildare Hunt—20th, Ballysax; 22nd, Davidstown; 24th, Kilcock; 27th, Ballymore Eustace; 29th, Spratstown Bridge—At eleven.

The Lissadell (Mr. Gore Booth's) Harriers—20th, Ardtarmon; 23rd, Drum School-house—At eleven.

The Louth Hounds—20th, Ballybrack—At eleven.

The Longford Harriers—20th, Corboy; 23d, Mile Bridge; 27th, Moat Farrell; 30th, Minard—At twelve.

Lord Fermoy's Foxhounds—20th, Kildinan Gate; 23rd, Careysville; 27th, Blackstone Bridge; 30th, Kamebridge—At eleven.

The Meath Hounds—20th, Bengerstown; 21st, Philpotstown; 23rd, Dunshaughlin; 24th, Carlanstown; 26th, Summerhill; 28th, Loughbawn; 30th, the Hatchet—At eleven.

Rathdown Harriers—20th, the Scalp; 24th, Tallaght; 27th, Carragower—At twelve.

The Thurles Harriers—19th, Ballinahows; 22nd, Lisheen Castle; 26th, Loughmore Castle; 29th, College Hill—At eleven.

The Westmeath Hounds—20th, Clonlost; 22nd, Turbotstown—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—19th, Blackbull; 21st, the Ward; 24th, Dunboyne; 26th, Chapelmidway; 28th, Kilrue Gate—At one.

DECEMBER.

The Kildare Hunt—1st, Rathcoole—At eleven.

## ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the session was held last evening in the society's house, Kildare-street—

The Rev. Dr. Hare, in the chair.

Previous to the commencement of the business, Dr. Steele, the secretary, said he desired to explain a few circumstances relative to the meetings held by the society. He thought it well to remind some of their usual visiters of the advantages which were afforded them of bringing forward papers for discussion. Every gentleman, whether he was a member or not, was at liberty to read papers there—a thing not usual in other societies; but the only rule which was imposed upon them was, to submit their communications a week or two previously to their being read, for the purpose of having them considered by the committee. As soon as a paper was read it was returned to the author, who brought it under the notice of a second committee, having control over the printing department, who determined whether it was deserving of being printed, and thus preserved to the society. If the communication should happen to be approved of, it was printed in the journal of the Royal Dublin Society, and illustrated (if necessary) at their expense. The two volumes which had been published by the society were the best proofs which could be adduced of how liberal they had been in reference to this subject. The papers they had published were certainly valuable, and had obtained a large number of readers, owing to the extensive circulation of the journal, which was given gratuitously to the members, and also sent free to all the scientific bodies and universities throughout Europe and America. It was consequently apparent that any gentleman who read a paper before that society, communicating any discovery, or announcing any facts that had come under his notice, obtained as wide a circulation for his communication as it was possible. The secretary, also, reminded the members of the necessity for adhering to the standing rule of the society not to exceed the time limited for the reading of a paper, half an hour. There were, however, exceptions to the rule, when the chairman could exercise his discretion in extending the time.

Dr. J. R. Kinahan read a paper entitled "Remarks on the Ophidium Imberbe." Dr. Kinahan said that this was a small fish, which, although not possessing any great interest to the many, still was one which was most interesting to the naturalist. He had found specimens of this fish in Dalkey sound, but records of it as inhabiting the seas about Britain were extremely rare, and no authentic specimens had been hitherto found in Ireland.

The next paper read was by Mr. John Locke, on "Polar Explorations," a communication which contained much valuable matter, and was applauded by the meeting.

These being the only communications on the paper, the proceedings then terminated.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

In this section, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, secretary, opened the proceedings by reading the report of the council on the opening of the 14th session of the society. We extract the following from the report, in reference to a paper which had been read by Dr. Hancock last session, on the want of fire-escapes, and the want of the uniform management of fire engines in Dublin:—The calamity which so recently happened to the Club-house adjoining the premises where the society is meeting has attracted a painful importance to this subject. After giving a full account of the London fire-escapes, and noting the uselessness of having our own fire-escape shut up in a police-barrack, Dr. Hancock suggested that there should be, at least, four fire-escapes in Dublin; that they should be out every night, at well-known stations, with a properly-trained conductor in attendance on each; that the London system of paying for notice and of rewards for courage should be adopted; and that the expense of maintaining the fire-escapes (about £289 a year) should be defrayed out of the city taxes. As to fire-engines, he pointed out that there were four arrangements for putting out fires in Dublin, the engines being provided separately by the parishes, the insurance companies, the Corporation, and the police, every engine appearing at the fire being under a distinct authority; that the parish system had been condemned in London; that the separate engines of companies had been given up there thirty years ago; that the insurance companies had refused to establish a Companies' Brigade in Dublin, like the present London one; that the only plan was to copy Manchester and Belfast, and have a city fire brigade, with eight or ten engines in different parts of the city; that the entire command at fires should be vested in one authority, either a police-officer or a corporation officer, like the New York Fire Marshal; and that the supply of water at high pressure was essential to a complete system of fire-engines."

The report also set forth that the management of the Barrington lectures on political economy being still confided to the society by the trustees, "they elected Dr. Shaw, F.T.C.D., Messrs. Edward Gibson, Randall W. M'Donnell, and John M'Parland as lecturers for the ensuing year. The towns were also selected, and the following arrangements made:—Dr. Shaw is to lecture in Cork and Newry, Mr. M'Donnell in Drogheda, Mr. M'Parland in Kilkenny, and Mr. Gibson at Portlaw, in the county of Waterford." The trustees also, on having "a lectureship in political economy, with the income of £120 a-year, less income tax, and to be held for three years to be offered to public competition in the month of May next; the candidates to send in their names to our secretaries before the 1st of May. Each candidate will be required to read a lecture of his own composition before the trustees and members of our council, and also to give an unwritten lecture, on a subject to be chosen by us, upon one day's notice."

The report having been read,

Dr. Hancock brought forward his communication "On the results of the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding Schools, as contrasted with the workhouse system of rearing pauper children." Dr. Hancock detailed the working of the industrial schools established in Scotland under Dunlop's Act, and Lord Palmerston's Act in England, and showed how they had resulted in establishing habits of industry amongst the poorest classes of the community. He contrasted the expense of these schools with the expenditure in the workhouses in Ireland, and quoted from the Poor Law Commissioners' last report. He demonstrated that each inmate costs in Irish workhouses about three times more than he would in a Scotch industrial school. Dr. Hancock then proceeded to advocate the family system of rearing children, as being productive of the best results to society; and at considerable length quoted from official and other authorities to prove that the rearing of children in workhouses in Ireland had led to the most demoralising results. Dr. Hancock's paper induced a most interesting discussion.

The section did not break up until half-past ten.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. Davis, county coroner, assisted by Dr. White, held an inquest yesterday, at Glasnevin Cemetery, on the body of Eleanor Blake, the grandmother of the Sherwood children. The deceased was confined in the Four Courts' Marshalsea, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, for contempt of court, she having been concerned in the removal of the children from their mother. She died on Tuesday last, at eleven o'clock, in the Marshalsea, where she had been confined for several months, and from the circumstances attending her death, it was deemed necessary to have a searching investigation as to the actual cause. She was interred twenty-four hours after death, and on the facts being laid before the Police Commissioners they deemed it necessary to direct the holding of the present inquest, and the exhumation of the body for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination.

Surgeon George Porter attended on behalf of the Police Commissioners, to be present at the *post mortem* examination, which was performed by Surgeon Barrett, of Finglas.

The coffin was disentombed and the body stretched upon a table in the churchyard, where a careful examination was made by the medical men. The two lungs appeared much solidified, the brain congested, and at the base there was a large abscess, sufficient to account for death. It was thought necessary, however, to have a careful chemical analysis made of the contents of the stomach, which were sealed up and removed for the purpose, there being some allegation as to poisoning.

Mr. John Martin, solicitor, attended to watch the proceedings.

Acting-Inspectors Cavanagh, Murphy, and Craven, of the G division, were in attendance, by direction of the Police Commissioners.

A respectable jury having been sworn, they proceeded to view the body. Having done so, they retired to a public-house close to the cemetery gate, where the inquest was held.

Mr. Davis, the coroner, briefly addressed the jury, and stated the circumstance of the deceased having been confined with other prisoners in the Four Courts' Marshalsea, on a charge of contempt of court. Upon Tuesday, the 13th October, Dr. White received a note from Mr. Pilkington, the deputy governor of the Marshalsea, stating the circumstances attending the death of the deceased, and asking whether it would be expedient to hold an inquest. The communication was accompanied with a certificate from Dr. Benson, one of the medical attendants of the Marshalsea, stating that the death of the deceased was the result of old age, general debility, and a feverish attack. Dr. White did not think it necessary under the circumstances to hold an inquest, but on the same day he received a letter from Thomas James M'Robins, a prisoner also in the Marshalsea for contempt, who alleged the deceased had been cruelly treated and demanded an investigation. The Police Commissioners communicated with him (Mr. Davis), on the subject, and they were of opinion it would be well to have the matter sifted, and directed that Dr. Porter should attend the *post mortem* examination. It was necessary to exhume the body, as a charge had been verbally made that the deceased had been poisoned for some reason unknown to him, and it was for the jury to say whether there was any foundation for such an allegation.

Elizabeth M'Ginty, matron at the Marshalsea, sworn and examined—I knew the deceased during the time of her incarceration, and up to the period of her death, on Tuesday, 13th November; she was at least 76 years of age; was feeble and much debilitated during her illness; she received proper treatment in the infirmary, and was supplied with wine, beef tea, mutton chops, and every thing suited for such a patient.

Mr. Martin—I take it on behalf of the authorities in the Marshalsea that she was properly treated, and received such dietary as was suited to a person in her condition?

Witness—Yes; she received everything she required, and was treated with kindness and humanity.

Had her friends been in the habit of visiting her?—Yes, and other prisoners who were confined in the Marshalsea, on the same charge as herself, visited her on the night preceding her death. She was visited by some of them at ten o'clock on the night before her death.

Is there no particular hour after which it would be irregular to see her in the hospital?—Not in a case of dangerous illness.

Which of the prisoners saw her at ten o'clock on the night before her death?—Two days before her death an application was made to me by a man who appeared anxious to see her. The night before her death four or five persons visited her.

Name one of them?—Thomas James M'Robins was with her, and also some nurses.

Can you name any other prisoner who was with her that night?—I think a prisoner named John O'Connor was also with her.

What hour did John O'Connor call to see her?—I think about ten o'clock.

Was that a usual hour for a male prisoner to call to see a patient in the infirmary?—It is not a usual hour, but the door was open for him; I met him that night coming to his room after his being to see the deceased.

Was he any friend or acquaintance of the deceased woman?—He was, I believe. He is from Galway, and a friend to Denis O'Connor (who was also concerned in the Sherwood case). There were four or five of them committed on a charge of kidnapping.

Was that man alone with the deceased woman?—I should think so.

Who has charge of the dispensary?—I have, in the doctor's absence.

Who was in charge of the dispensary on the night in question?—I was.

To Acting-Inspector Craven—About ten days before her death there was a quarrel between the deceased and two women, named Walker and Graham. The deceased complained to the authorities in the Marshalsea, and who satisfied her by punishing the woman who quarrelled with her.

Inspector Craven—Were they charged with assaulting her?—I could not say what it was for, but they were confined for two hours for it.

Mr. Martin said he apprehended it would be necessary to adjourn the inquiry. Several persons at present confined in the Marshalsea should be examined, and it would be necessary to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose. Time should also be allowed for the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, and there was a considerable body of most important testimony to be adduced. It was most desirable that a very careful chemical analysis should be made of the stomach. Dr. Benson, who visited the deceased prior to her death, was not in attendance, and it would be absolutely necessary to have his evidence.

The Coroner said he thought there should be some evidence laid before the jury and himself, to show that the analysis of the stomach was requisite, as it would require money.

Mr. Martin—There will be evidence laid before you, not alone to satisfy the analysis, but absolutely to call for it.

The Coroner—Inasmuch as the Commissioners of Police wish there should be the fullest investigation, I will not curtail the inquiry, but grant an adjournment for further evidence and the result of the chemical analysis.

It was directed the stomach should be given to Dr. Rawdon Macnamara, professor of *Materia Medica* in the College of Surgeon, for analysis. It was accordingly sealed up and given in charge of the police for the purpose.

The inquest was then adjourned until to-morrow week, as being the most convenient day.

Dr. White held the following inquests yesterday:—

The first on the body of a child named George Cooley, lying at the house, 41, Bridgefoot-street, who came by his death from burns which he received on Saturday last. It appeared from the evidence of the mother of the child that his clothes took fire in her room while she was absent getting milk. Verdict. "Accidental Death."

The second inquest was upon the body of a child, named Patrick Hansard, aged two years, who resided in Kelly's-row, off Dorset-street, and who also died from the effects of burns. The mother of the child deposed that between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Saturday evening, while she was engaged washing, the deceased went to the fire, when his clothes took fire; she extinguished the fire as soon as possible, and the child was then taken to Jervis-street Hospital. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

The third inquest was upon the body of a child, named Laurence Reilly, aged three years, lying in Richmond Hospital, and who also came by his death from burns. The mother of the deceased deposed that she went out on Saturday morning, leaving the child and another in the room by themselves; she returned in about a quarter of an hour, and then learned that the child had been burned; he was brought to Richmond hospital, where he died on Sunday morning about 6 o'clock. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

The fourth inquest was upon the body of a woman named Bridget Brown, aged 62 years, lying in the house, 72, Upper Dominick-street. Thomas Brown, son of the deceased, deposed that he went to bed on Sunday night, at twelve o'clock, and that when he got up yesterday morning he found the deceased lying on her face across the fender before the fire; she had her clothes on, as if she had not gone to bed; when he saw her she was quite cold; was quite sure that deceased did not receive any violence; when he went to the door he found it locked on the inside. Surgeon Porter examined the body, and deposed that he believed death resulted from apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

## BANKS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(FROM THE TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

The suspension of gold withdrawals from the Bank continues, and it is not known when or to what extent they are likely to be renewed. The Emperor Napoleon, it is alleged, opposes any further advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of France, a common idea of the French people being that the only way to prevent a disturbance of commercial interests is for the Government to forbid the chief article of commerce, money, from finding its natural value. In the event of this course being persisted in, it is to be presumed that every effort will be made to keep up the artificial drain from London, until it shall have been fully ascertained that to borrow gold from us at 6 per cent. for the purpose of lending it at 4½ per cent. merely results in the endless circular operation of causing that commodity to be transmitted hither as fast as it can be obtained, in order that it may be retransmitted by us to Paris upon terms so distinctly profitable. Meanwhile, the conviction gains ground that whether the Bank of France shall still hold to the palliative of buying gold, or resort to the legitimate plan of raising its rate of discount, there will be no possibility of permanently averting a serious catastrophe if the present expenditure of the French nation is maintained. The scheme of buying bullion might, among a public ignorant of its ultimate futility, prove sufficient to check a run originating in a mere panic, while, on the other hand, a steady rise in the rate of discount would infallibly arrest the evil of a speculative state of commerce. But for the results of an ever-increasing Government outlay, and the withdrawal of large portions of the population from agricultural and manufacturing industry, there is no conceivable termination but that of bankruptcy. Happily, the position of the Bank of France and of the country generally is still sufficiently strong to afford ample opportunity for recovery, and for a recognition on the part of Government of those inexorable laws of finance upon which its existence must depend. If, however, the warning of the present crisis and the opportunity likely to be presented by the close of the Chinese war for commencing a new course be neglected, the end will be plain to the simplest calculator; although, liable as it is to be retarded or accelerated by changes of season, the temporary success of popular delusions, and a variety of other influences, the precise date of its occurrence must remain a matter of conjecture.

Earthquake at Barbadoes.—The following is an extract from a letter received from a correspondent in Barbadoes:—"Last Saturday night (October 20th), about a quarter-past 9 o'clock, I was sitting in my room with a book before me, when all at once I became conscious of a very peculiar tremulous motion in the floor and walls of the room. It was not very much at first—not more than I have felt here sometimes in a violent thunderstorm; but there being no thunder to account for it I began to think whether it could be caused by the wind, which was rather high at the time, but I very soon decided that it could not be that, and in another moment it became plain what it was, for the tremulous motion quickly increased, until it amounted to a most decided rocking and heaving of the whole building, accompanied by a violent rattling of the windows. So great was the motion that I expected every moment that the chair in which I was sitting would be thrown down. For a few moments I was so bewildered by the strangeness of the phenomenon as hardly to be able to collect my ideas sufficiently to realize distinctly what it was that was taking place, but very soon the thought flashed across me what it was, and I exclaimed aloud in consternation and alarm (though there was no one to hear me), 'It's an earthquake!' and at the same moment I jumped up from my seat and rushed to the window with a vague idea of seeing whether there was any real danger or not. A friend's house was just opposite and only a little way off, and I thought of calling out to ask him if he felt it, and what was to be done, but I saw by the appearance of his house that he and all his family were gone to bed, and then, while I was considering for a moment what to do next, I perceived that the rocking and heaving had ceased, and all was still and quiet as usual. No injury had been done, but I could hardly believe at first that nothing had been displaced in the building after it had sustained so great a shock. However, everything appeared firm and safe, so I made myself easy about it, and settled down to my work again; and, strange to say, in about five or ten minutes afterwards, when I began to think the matter over, I found myself doubting whether I had really experienced what I thought I had, and I almost succeeded in making myself believe that the whole thing had been a delusion, the result of a sort of a waking 'nightmare' or of a temporary whirling of the brain, and I went so far as to determine that I would say nothing about it the next morning unless I heard some one else mention the subject; there was no one in the house for me to speak to at the time, my servant having gone home. However, the next morning I found that it was the talk of the whole neighbourhood. Some people were roused out of their sleep by it, and got out of bed and rushed to the window in alarm, not knowing what had happened, but feeling that something strange was taking place. It was not felt with equal severity everywhere, and in some parts of the island it does not appear to have been felt at all."

REAL SEAL FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS.

Owing to the increased demand for the above very fashionable, and at this season of the year almost indispensable, articles of dress, I have just completed an extensive purchase of these goods from the largest importer of furs in the kingdom.

The skins have been finely prepared and furnished, and the forms and shapes cut to my own patterns, taken from Paris models.

Purchasers will find an immense assortment of every size, and at the most moderate prices.

JOSEPH MANNING.
102 and 103, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

## DISPATCHES FROM CHINA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Sunday, says a staff officer of Sir Hope Grant's has arrived here on his way to England. He is the bearer of dispatches, but keeps them to himself.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* writes as follows on the same day:—"Major Howe has arrived in Paris on his way to England, bearing dispatches. I suspect hostilities have ceased, and the treaty is signed."

## EVACUATION OF GAETA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* has reason to believe that the complete evacuation of Gaeta has been resolved upon, that the garrison is gradually being sent into the Papal States, and that it is not without design that the Piedmontese are pushing on the siege so slowly.

## THE INTENDED REFUGE OF FRANCIS II.

The castle of Bitterstin, near Munich, is being prepared for the reception of Francis II. of Naples.

## DEFENSIVE MEASURES IN GERMANY.

A congress of German Sovereigns is talked of to settle the internal affairs of the German Confederation. The federal fortress of Ulm is to be armed with rifled cannon. Many artillery regiments are being organised on the French footing.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POPE.

The *Constitutionnel* contains a communicated note on the attempts to nullify the effect of the official circular respecting contributions for the Pope. The intention of the Government to prosecute those who form committees for the collection of Peter's pence is reiterated.

## NEW PRUSSIAN RAILWAY.

The Prussian Government are about to construct a railway from Stralsund to Berlin. It will be important in connection with the coast defences.

## CONFISCATION OF LONDON JOURNALS.

The London journals of Saturday were confiscated at Paris yesterday.

## THE ROAD MURDER.

The application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ to re-open the coroner's inquest will, probably, be made this week.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that of the £16,000,000 to which the bullion in the Bank of France has been reduced, only £4,000,000 is in gold, the rest consisting of silver. This explains the eagerness to draw in gold.

The *Times* supposes the Bank of France will not raise the rate of discount, and will continue its efforts to obtain gold from England until it shall have been fully ascertained that to borrow gold from us at 6 per cent., for the purpose of lending at 4½ per cent., merely results in the endless circular operation of causing that commodity to be transmitted hither as fast as it can be obtained, in order that it may be re-transmitted by us to Paris upon terms so distinctly profitable.

The *Herald* says that letters from Paris state, that the drain of bullion is occasioning excitement, and that the populace are taking alarm, and hoarding is being practised to a considerable extent. It also adds, that although farther purchases of gold may be effected in this market, it is believed that the Bank of France will not be able long to delay an additional advance in the rate of discount.

The *Times*, alluding to the financial position of France, says the conviction gains ground that whether the Bank of France will still hold to the palliative of bringing gold, or resort to the legitimate plan of raising its rate of discount, there will be no possibility of averting a serious catastrophe if the present expenditure of the French nation is maintained.

## DIABOLIC MURDER OF MR. JAMES MURRAY—THE INQUEST.

Letterkenny, Saturday Night.—Dr. Long, coroner for the Raphoe district, held an inquest at Glenveagh Cottage, on view of the body of James Murray, who was brutally murdered on one of the Glenveagh Mountains, a distance of two miles from the deceased's residence. At half-past five o'clock, a jury of sixteen gentlemen were sworn, in the presence of R. Dillon, Esq., R.M.; John Stewart, Esq., J.P., Glenveagh; and Sub-Inspector Gorr.

Dougal Rankin was the first witness examined—I lived with Mr. Murray in Glenveagh Cottage, in the parish of Gartan. I am a shepherd to Mr. Adair. I joined in his employment on 12th January last. I have known the deceased from that time. On Tuesday last I was smearing sheep. I commenced to smear at nine o'clock. Deceased helped me to house some sheep that morning. He left me between nine and ten o'clock. I asked him when leaving when he would be back. He said, "I'll soon be back." When leaving he said, "I have got the pistol all right now." He had been cleaning the pistol on the night before. He told his wife to have the dinner ready at the usual hour, as he was only going up to the top of the hill, pointing to it with his hand. He left, and I did not see him afterwards alive. After a short time, a young man from Dunlewey came to me, and asked if I saw any stray sheep. I replied that I did not, as they were not on my side of the mountain. He left me, but I did not see in what direction he went. I don't know the cause of deceased's death. In August last the deceased was threatened by a man named Sweeny, who lives in Sweenystown, Derryveagh. He is son to Hugh Sweeny. The deceased told me that young Sweeny said to him, "If you and your shepherds will not behave yourselves better than you are doing now, I'll be upsides with you." I did not see any of the Sweenys about the place on Tuesday last. I saw one of them on Thursday assisting to carry the corpse home. He had a black eye. Owen Sweeny is uncle to the person who made use of the threats to Mr. Murray. The deceased took two dogs with him to the mountain on Tuesday. The youngest of the dogs came home at dark. The other dog came home at seven o'clock. Mrs. Murray was surprised to see the young dog coming home without its master. When the second came back I knew that Mr. Murray must have been murdered. This caused me to go out in search of the deceased on Tuesday night up the glen, with John Coyle and John M'Monagle. I gave several calls to see if he would answer me, but no person replied. I then proceeded to the gamekeeper's house in Glenveagh, and told him what had occurred—that the deceased was missing. He replied, "It's a bad look-out." He immediately went out with me to search for the deceased. We went to the barracks at Glenveagh, where we saw Sergeant M'Clean, who called out his men, who accompanied us on the search to Glenveagh, a distance of four miles. We waited there until daybreak, when we proceeded in the same direction as the deceased took. I gave a cry, but received no answer. I left the police about three or four o'clock. I parted with them between Mr. Adair's marsh and Derryveagh marsh. I went to Derryveagh to give the alarm to Mr. Adair's tenants, that they might go in search of the deceased. I went to Glenlack on Thursday morning, where I found the deceased between eight and nine o'clock. He was lying on his back. The right foot was bent below him. His head was towards the rising ground. There were awful wounds on his forehead. I was unable to look at him from the appearance of the wounds. I traced one foot-track down the hill from where the body was lying. The track was made by a bare foot. I saw the footprints of Mr. Murray from where the stick was found, which was about one hundred and fifty yards farther up the hill from where the body was discovered. I also saw marks of a bare foot. There was a large stone or rock convenient to where the stick was stuck in the ground. I knew the foot-marks of the deceased by seeing them so often. He had a small, neat foot. Tracks were found near the stone, as if the deceased had jumped from off it. There were footprints of two persons—one on either side of those made by the deceased. One of these was made by a bare foot. The track made by the latter was very large, and the shoe-marks not so large. I lost the trace of their footsteps owing to the grass growing at a distance from the stone to where the body lay. I saw a stone lying near the body, with blood and hair upon it. As far as my knowledge goes, the wounds were inflicted by the hands of a man, as the cuts were clean cuts, and could not have been inflicted by falling down the hill. There were no scratches upon him. His inside breast pocket, where he usually carried his pistol, was turned out, as if his pistol had caught upon it in the taking of it out. The pistol was broken. The barrel part of it was lying near to the body, the remainder some distance off. It could not have been so broken by falling. The hill mentioned was not let to tenants. There were two foot-tracks from the body down the hill. These were the same as those observed further up the hill. The barefooted track proceeded to the south-east, and the shoe-track in a direct line from the corpse.

R. Dillon, Esq., here asked the witness if he himself carried fire-arms? and, on the latter replying in the negative, Mr. Dillon said he would give him a licence to do so.

Examination continued—I saw two bundles of rods on the opposite glen. I believe the footmarks at this place were the same as I had observed at the body. The rods, in my opinion, were cut upon the same day the murder was committed. The footprints at the rods came from the direction where the body lay. The rods were partly concealed with heather. Where the rods were lying was about five hundred yards from the body. I have something more to tell, but it would occupy too much time. I shall remember more when re-examined.

Henley Thorpe, Esq., M.D., who made a minute examination of the body, was examined, and stated that death was caused by the fracture of the skull and effusion of blood on the brain; and, from the appearance of the body, death could not have been occasioned by a fall or accident. There were seven incised wounds on the skull from one to three inches in length, several bruises on the arms and legs, but no wounds on the body. There were cuts on the forehead, and three of the teeth were knocked backwards, and the upper and lower lips cut.

It was now half-past seven o'clock, and

The Coroner intimated to the jury that the inquest stood adjourned until Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, at Churchhill.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

## COMPLETION OF THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT AT SANDYMOUNT.

Irish Times Office, Quarter-past Four p.m

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Hore triumphantly finished his thousandth mile in the thousandth consecutive hour, this day at noon, amid the hearty congratulations of his numerous friends, and the cheers of the assembled spectators.

This spirited young gentleman has thus fairly entitled himself to a conspicuous place among the most notable champions of the pedestrian arena. He still continues to walk, in order to excel Captain Barclay, and complete the sixth week, which will be finished at eight o'clock this evening. We are able to testify that at two o'clock to-day his step seemed as lithe and his carriage as buoyant as though he were only commencing his task. It should be added that he performed his first and last mile respectively in eleven minutes.

It is stated that a celebrated military tailor in Paris has received an order to prepare 3,000 Hungarian uniforms. The uniforms are to be ready for delivery by the end of the month of February.

# Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather during yesterday underwent a very favourable change. The frost which prevailed during the whole of Saturday and Sunday had entirely passed away, and the atmosphere even along the sea coast was several degrees warmer than we might reasonably expect at this season of year. The steamship Ulster arrived at half-past five o'clock yesterday evening with the mails from England, and a considerable number of passengers. The Munster left the harbour for Holyhead at half-past seven o'clock.

The new postal pillar lately erected by the post-office authorities in Lower George's-street has proved a very considerable advantage to persons residing in that portion of the town, and if a similar one were erected in Upper George's-street it would be a very great boon to that densely populated district.

The room at the Kingstown Railway Terminus, originally used as a first and second-class waiting-room, and subsequently used by Mr. Polson, confectioner, as a refreshment-room, is now open to the public, but during the past week nothing has been done to re-fit it up as a waiting-room, and up to the present it has not answered any purpose beyond that of a more convenient mode of ingress or egress to the various trains leaving for Dublin.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., sat in this office yesterday morning.

No case of public interest came under the notice of the court during the day.

## JESUITS AND KINGS.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes a curious document, being a protest addressed on the 24th ult. to King Victor Emmanuel by Father Beckx, general of the Order of the Jesuits. The rev. father commences by stating that in 1847 and 1848, when the first commotions began in Italy, all the establishments the order possessed in the Sardinian States were suppressed against the will, he says, of King Charles Albert, who had always been favourable to the Jesuits. The general then says:—

"From the time of the Italian war last year up to the present day the Company of Jesus has lost three convents and colleges in Lombardy, six in the Duchy of Modena, 11 in the Pontifical States, 19 in the kingdom of Naples, and 15 in Sicily. Everywhere the company has been deprived of its estates and moveables in the strictest sense of the word. Its members, about 1,500 in number, have been driven from cities and houses; escorted like malefactors by soldiers from one town to another, detained in public prisons, atrociously ill-treated and insulted; even prevented from seeking an asylum in the bosom of some pious family, and in places not even the white hairs of old age, nor the prostration caused by infirmity, were respected."

Not having read any such description of such heart-rending scenes in the Italian journals, even of the clerical party, we are induced to assume that the reverend father has, in drawing the above picture, followed some of the precepts regarding veracity which have so powerfully contributed to render his order the most celebrated in the world. It is easy to conceive, for instance, that some solitary case of a refractory or intriguing member may, with rhetorical elegance, have been extended to the whole community. However that may be, the reverend father goes on to state that all these acts have been consummated without any judicial inquiry or legal proceedings whatever; and that since, to justify them, the name of his Majesty has been and is still invoked he, as chief of the order, is bound to demand justice and satisfaction in the name of the brotherhood, and in case of refusal to protest before God and man against such acts. He proceeds thus:—

"I therefore protest most solemnly, and in the best form in my power, against the suppression of our houses and colleges, against the proscriptions, banishments, imprisonments, acts of violence, and insults inflicted on my religious brethren. I protest before all Catholics in the name of the rights of the Holy Church sacrilegiously violated. I protest in the name of the benefactors and founders of our convents and colleges, whose express wills and intentions in favour of so many pious foundations for the benefit of the dead or living remain without effect. I protest in the name of the right of property contemned and trodden under foot by brutal force. I protest in the name of the right of citizenship and personal inviolability, of which no one can be deprived unless found guilty, judged, and condemned. I protest in the name of the rights of humanity shamefully outraged in so many old, infirm, and impotent men, driven from their pacific asylums, deprived of all necessary assistance, cast into the public streets without shelter or means of subsistence."

We need hardly remind the reader that in all instances of suppression of religious institutions the Sardinian Government has always settled a suitable pension on the members. Regarding the rights of citizenship, it had hitherto been considered the great privilege of all monastic orders that they were not amenable to the civil laws; how then, it may be asked, can those who refuse to submit to the laws be considered citizens? The reverend father then says:—

"I address this protest to the conscience of your Majesty. I deposit it on the tomb of Charles Emmanuel IV., your Majesty's illustrious ancestor. He descended voluntarily from the throne you now occupy to die amongst us, clothed in the habit and bound by the vows of the Company of Jesus. He professed in our convent of novices at Rome, where his blessed ashes now repose, that kind of life which your Majesty's Government now vituperates and blasphemes with such calumnious and ferocious hatred. The recollection of the favour which in former days the House of Savoy vouchsafed towards the Company of Jesus, and the high station with which your Majesty is invested, inspire me with a hope that my supplications and protests will not be without effect. But if the voice of so many rights trampled under foot cannot make itself heard before the tribunals of this world, I finally appeal to the supreme and terrible tribunal of a Holy Judge and Almighty God, where oppressed innocence will infallibly be avenged by the Eternal Judge, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. I beseech Him to inspire your Majesty and the men who advise you with sentiments of justice towards so many of my innocent sons unjustly persecuted and oppressed. Meanwhile, both myself and my brethren are consoled by the thought that we have not been considered unworthy of suffering for the cause of Christ, while our own conscience assures us that we have given no other occasion for this revival of old feelings of hatred but that of preaching the Cross of Jesus Christ, request and obedience to the Holy Church and its chief, the Sovereign Pontiff, and submission and fidelity to princes, and to every authority constituted by God."

Booterstown Schoolhouse.—A meeting in behalf of the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, will be held (God willing), in the Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, Blackrock, this (Tuesday) evening, commencing at seven o'clock, when the Rev. Maurice Neligan, and the Rev. J. W. Reynolds, late principal of the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, will attend, and give interesting information respecting the Jewish people.

The Jews of Damascus.—We (*Jewish Chronicle*) have been favoured by M. Albert Cohen, of Paris, with the copy of a letter from Abd-el-Kader, in reply to one requesting his opinion on the events in which it was so maliciously endeavoured to involve our unfortunate co-religionists settled at Damascus. The following is a literal translation:—"Glory to God alone. To our well-beloved, highly respected, and venerated chief of the committee of the Israelitish Charity at Paris. May God protect him for ever! We wish to announce to you that we have received your respected words, and that there has come to hand your honoured letter, in which you mention to us that false news has been spread in regard to the Jewish community of Damascus, as though some of them had taken part with the monsters who have kindled the flame of hostility and trouble against the community of Jesus, and who have committed those horrible barbarisms which may God efface from our memory. To speak in particular of the Jewish community of this city of Damascus, I cannot give in regard to it precise testimony, because at the time of this agitation I was extremely busy, in order to save and protect such as I could, unfortunately but too few; but what I can say is, I have seen nothing and learned nothing that could go against the Jews. May God protect you under his wing! He that, poor as he is, trusts in the most High God, Abd-el-Kader, son of Mahi-Eddin. The fifth day (Thursday), 2nd Rebeh-il-bani, 1277 (October 18, 1860)."

Strange Cargo.—The Californian papers speak of a curious traffic between San Francisco and Hongkong. It appears that the emigration companies at the latter port agree to take back the remains of defunct Chinamen, and one ship alone had 200 corpses boxed up in her hold.

The archives of the Russian legation of Turin have just been sent to Rome, where those of the Neapolitan embassy will also be deposited. The protection of Sardinian subjects in the Austrian States, which has been confided to the Imperial legation of Russia, has been transferred to that of Sweden and Norway at Vienna.

Neapolitan Brutality.—The following authentic document has been published:—"Pietro Castagna, of the first expedition, made Lieutenant.—I was in the entrenchments of the advanced posts on the 1st October, in command of four pieces of artillery, and began firing at three o'clock in the morning, which was continued till three p.m. Our soldiers, having been decimated, and being deprived of their superiors, who lay victims on the field, and seeing the cavalry advanced, abandoned the entrenchments in confusion and took to flight. I remained with two artillerymen with my cannon. The first piece I loaded with grape, and compelled the cavalry to retire. The infantry advanced in close column; I fired the second cannon, and made them also retire. Seeing an advance on the left, I fired the mortar, and made them retire also in that direction; and turning to the right, found I was taken. The enemy immediately led away the two artillerymen. They took the chaplain and cut him in pieces; the doctor they burnt. They then took me, stripped me of my clothes, tied me to a tree, and surrounded me with straw up to the neck. I was waiting my destiny, when twenty Genoese Carbiniers came on with a tremendous charge with the bayonet, crying out 'Viva Garibaldi!' At such cries the enemy fled, and I went immediately to the loaded piece and fired it on the retreat. I then fell fainting on the ground. I was made immediately a Lieutenant.

"Pietro Castagna, of Verona.

"(Seen to be true.) "General Avezzana."

The *Moniteur* announces that the Empress Eugenie has left Paris on a short tour in England and Scotland, for the benefit of her Majesty's health, which has lately suffered in consequence of the death of her sister.

The *Post* says that the Empress is not at present on her way to Hamilton Palace. Her Majesty is simply travelling in England and Scotland, and will not become the guest of any subject before her Majesty pays a visit to Windsor.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOV. 17TH, 1860.—Some of the French journals say that after the termination of hostilities in China, General Montauban will take the army under his command to Cochin China, where he will advance on Hue, the capital, and endeavour to awe the Government into concluding a permanent peace. The *Debats* announces the departure of M. Crampon for Syria, where he is to assist M. Beclard, the French Commissioner, in his arduous duties. At Turin, I hear, a subscription has been opened by the friends of Garibaldi, in order to purchase a schooner as a present for him. The editor and printer of the *Opinion Nationale*, against whom proceedings had been instituted for having published false news under the head of "A Casus Belli," have been ordered to appear before the Correctional Police, to receive the judgment of that tribunal. Since the death of the Duchesse d'Albe, the Empress has been in such grief and low spirits, her medical advisers have ordered her complete change of air and scene. She has, accordingly, decided on visiting Scotland in virtue of her Scottish descent, and it is hoped the bracing air of the land of the Thistle will exercise a beneficial effect on her health and spirits. Her Majesty left St. Cloud yesterday morning at six o'clock. She is attended by the Princess d'Essling, Mdlle. de Saulcy, and a limited suite. During her absence she will maintain a strict *incognito*. The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have placed one of their estates at her disposal, either Hamilton Palace or Broderick Castle, but it is not known here to which she is really going. The Emperor accompanied her Majesty to the terminus of the railway, and then returned to the Tuileries, where he attended a Council of Ministers, and afterwards went out to St. Cloud. His Majesty goes to Compiegne to-day for the stag hunting, which is expected to be very good this year. As I was passing through the Place Vendome yesterday afternoon I observed a crowd collected all looking anxiously towards the top of the column, where a man was gesticulating violently, and apparently about to throw himself down; however, a policeman quickly made his way to him, and secured him. When brought before the Commissary of Police, he stated he was a Genevese watchmaker, and, when further questioned, proceeded with a long political discourse, by no means agreeable to official ears. To escape punishment he will probably affect madness, but from his remarks I should say he was a considerable deal more knave than fool.

Marshal Ney's granddaughter, Mdlle. Ney d'Elchingen, is about to be married to Prince Bibesco, an officer in the French army. The Princess Danilo is expected at Marseilles in a few days, on her way to Paris. According to the last accounts from St. Petersburg, the funeral of the late Dowager Empress was arranged to take place to-day, the 15th. The Bishop of Glasgow is here just now, and preached at Marbeuf Church on Sunday, he purposes holding a confirmation the beginning of Jan., for which numbers of the younger members of the English residents here are busy preparing. The intense cold we have had for the last week gave way yesterday to a dense fog, which has ended in a heavy fall of rain to-day. The air is, consequently, much milder.

While Garibaldi is calmly reposing himself at Caprera after his arduous campaigns, his admirers, as well as his detractors, are busy with his name. The *Patrie* informs us as a certainty that he has accepted the rank of general, which is equivalent to that of Marshal, and that he has also accepted, on certain conditions, the command of the army in Southern Italy. It adds that the King has granted him three months' leave of absence commencing the 15th of this month, and terminating the 16th of February, when he is to take possession of his command and set about organising the divisions which are to form his *corps d'armee*. Before leaving Naples, Garibaldi issued a decree allowing Alex. Dumas, as Director-General of the Museums, &c., the use of one of the Royal palaces for a year; he also published a notice to the effect that he would not receive any letters at Caprera that were not post paid; in fact he dreads the idea of being persecuted with letters, and has expressed a hope to his friends that he will be allowed to enjoy in peace the repose he so much needs.

Letters from Turin allude to the angry manner in which Count Cavour received the announcement that Garibaldi still meditated rescuing Rome and Venetia. The Count is said to have become so excited, and spoke so loud, the clerks in the adjoining room overheard every word, and repeated it all to their friends. If such be really true, I don't envy the statesman in the hands of such a trustworthy set of young gentlemen.

General A. Ulloa, Minister of War to Francis II., has just arrived at Marseilles. He says his Sovereign is prepared to defend himself to the last extremity. Gaeta is amply provisioned with stores and ammunition for six months; but the fortifications are arranged in such a way as only to admit of a limited number of troops being employed; the rest are being sent into the Papal territories.

The news of the death of the King of Prussia is daily expected. According to the last accounts from Potsdam, his strength was rapidly declining, and his lucid moments were becoming more rare. The Queen no longer received visitors. Prince Frederick William has been ill, and is confined to his room.

The French Embassy at Berlin has been removed to the new house purchased for it in the Pariser Platz, of which I made mention in a former letter. I saw in a Toulouse journal the account of a new gunboat which has just passed there, on its way from Bordeaux to Toulon, where its rigging will be completed. It is built on a model given by the Emperor, and is entirely made of steel plates. It is propelled by two screws, worked by a 14-horse power engine, and is only to carry one gun. The boat is in the form of a turtle, and the muzzle of the gun is to appear just at the summit of the shell, which will present to the enemy an inclined plane, so that their shells will glance off without doing any injury. The crew will be sheltered under this roof, which is made shot and shell proof.

Some acres of ground in the wood of Vincennes have been laid out for experiments in the cultivation of foreign wheats and corn, which are now being sown in it. The labourers employed to execute the work consist of soldiers quartered in the neighbourhood. They are under the direction of the head gardener from the "Jardin s Plantes."

A correspondent, writing from Paris on Sunday evening, says:—

"A pamphlet by a M. Cayla, formerly a hanger-on at the Tuileries, entitled "L'Empereur et le Pape," is making some noise. It is written in the most extravagant style, and ventilates the notion that the Emperor should sever the connection between the Pope and the French Catholic Church, by assuming the functions and style of head of the Catholic Church in France. M. Cayla remarks that Queen Victoria is virtually a Pope in England; that the Prince Regent is a Pope in Prussia; that Russia has a Pope in the person of the Czar, and therefore why should not France have a Pope of her own? Having previously been known as the "Saviour of Society," the Emperor might claim the title of the "Saviour of Religion," and would not have to solicit the Pope's permission before the bishops of his choosing could be enthroned, as in the case of Bishop Maret, who has been waiting for investiture during the last six months. Though the official prints have been instructed to throw ridicule upon it, the pamphlet is generally believed to have been officially inspired, the more so as his Majesty is understood to have a desire to unite spiritual with temporal supremacy in his own person.

"The war which the Government continues to wage against the bishops, who to a man are with the Pope against the Emperor, has not a little contributed to support the views of this pamphlet. The other day we had a circular against Peter's pence. To-day the *Moniteur* publishes another, which you received by telegraph, subjecting pastorals, &c., to the stamp duty. Swift wrote, when that nuisance was first introduced—

> Of late, indeed, the penny stamp,
> The efforts of his muse had cramp'd."

The bishops are likely to find their efforts cramped by the imposition of the duty."

The *Debats* publishes the following interesting letter from Turin, dated the 14th:—

"All hope of inducing the King of Naples to capitulate appears to have been abandoned, and the operations of the siege of Gaeta are about to be carried on as vigorously as possible. I am able now to give you some curious and authentic information on the subject of the last relations between the Government and Garibaldi. The King offered to him for himself the rank of general in the army, the collar of the Annunciada, and the enjoyment during his life of one of the Royal palaces; for his eldest son a rank in the army, and a considerable dotation; for his second son, the post of aide de camp to his Majesty; and for his daughter a handsome marriage portion. He demanded the collar of the Annunciade for M. Mordini, pro-Dictator of Sicily, and for himself the post of King's lieutenant in the Two Sicilies, with unlimited power for one year. The Dictator refused everything in the shape of personal favour, but wished for a political position, which the Government did not think it its duty to grant. The King and his Ministers fully admitted the services of Garibaldi, and they wished to do for him everything in their power in the shape of personal favour, but they would not again place in his hands the direction of the Italian movement. Notwithstanding the refusal of Garibaldi, a decree was published conferring on him the rank of general in the army, in order to publicly show that the Government was not ungrateful. The refusal of the collar of the Annunciada to M. Mordini is also explained from political motives. It was not wished to reward one of the chiefs of a party whose tendencies and doctrines were opposed, but, perhaps, on this point the decision come to is open to criticism, whilst no one can blame a constitutional ministry for not having allowed one state to be organised in another state, particularly in the present situation of Europe. It is evident that a party exists which makes Garibaldi its chief without his being conscious of it; for no one can dispute the good faith of the general. The idea of the Government is this: it wishes to do everything for the great patriot, but wishes to resist the party which takes him as its standard. Mazzini is at Naples, where he wishes to establish a journal. The desire of the great agitator to bring himself forward has been long seen and known. He regards Italian unity as his work, and as his ruling star. It is true that he preached this doctrine when no one believed in it. The Government is watching his proceedings, but I do not yet know what course M. Farini will adopt. The object of the Mazzinian party is to form at Rome an Italian constituent named by universal suffrage, but there is great reason to doubt whether that would be the best means of consolidating the edifice which has hitherto been so happily raised. The recall of Sir J. Hudson is much regretted by our Government. That gentleman himself regrets to leave a country to which he is attached. He believes himself to be one of the founders of Italian unity, and would wish to be present at the triumph of an idea which he has favoured as much as was in his power. Some surprise has been felt that no favour has been conferred on M. de Villamarina, who has played an important part in the affairs of Naples. It is probable that this diplomatist, who is rather advanced in years, will retire on his pension. He does not appear to be in great favour, without any one being able to explain to himself why he has not shared in the kindness of the Government towards all those who have contributed to the revolution of Naples. M. Minghetti, Minister of the Interior, is busily occupied in the organisation of his Ministry. M. Borromeo is to be named Secretary General. M. Minghetti has a complete plan of internal organisation to lay before Parliament. Count Cavour will shortly return to Naples with the deputation charged to present to the King the addresses voted by the two Chambers at their last sitting."

The following letter from Rome, dated the 10th, is full of valuable information:—

"All the southern parts of the states which remain to the Pope are covered by the remnants of the Neapolitan army, and it would not be one of the most extraordinary events of the present extraordinary times to see French and Neapolitan soldiers in the same cantonments. A Neapolitan corps of about 15,000 men, finding themselves lately in advance of the Volturno, prepared to resist an attack on their front, when suddenly a Piedmontese fleet threw a considerable force on their flank. Surprised by this unlooked-for attack, two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry sought to establish their communications with Gaeta, but whether the movement was tardily executed, or that the Piedmontese had outmanœuvred them, the Neapolitan corps was driven back on the frontier of the Papal States. At this moment the Piedmontese proposed to them to surrender, and an interview took place, at which General de Sonnaz was present on the part of the Piedmontese. The Piedmontese general imposed as one condition that the Neapolitan soldiers should be incorporated in the Italian army, and the officers were left the choice of the same incorporation or of resigning. The Royalists, recoiled at perhaps being called on to take part in besieging their King at Gaeta, and turned towards France. An understanding was come to between France and the Papal Government that the Neapolitans should be received by the French army and cantoned to the South of Rome. To have allowed these men to have kept their arms would have looked like espousing the cause of his Sicilian Majesty, and these arms were delivered up to the French. The Papal Government have taken measures to provide for those men, and they stood in much need of immediate assistance, as both men and horses were, when they reached the Papal territory, worn out with hunger and fatigue. The roads are all covered with these soldiers, who present the most pitiable appearance. Their sufferings in defence of their legitimate Government have been most severe, and they have received a sad reward for their devotedness. The French army has done everything in its power to maintain security in the country and prevent any excesses being committed by those half-starved men in passing through the villages. The Papal Government is using every effort to provide for the wants of those men, but it is difficult to immediately organise any regular plan, and the most urgent necessities are at first attended to."

### THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The silence which for some days the *Moniteur* has observed in regard to the departure of the Empress, evidently with the intention of assisting her *incognito* in travelling, is now broken, and the journey of her Majesty is officially set forth by the French Government. It is to be hoped that this announcement may in no way affect the privacy of which the Empress stands in so much need. Her health was severely tried by the circumstances attendant on the death of her tenderly loved sister, the Duchess d'Albe. When, with the Emperor, her Majesty started on the imperial tour in the South and in Algeria, her sister was very ill, but none believed that there was serious danger. It will be remembered that in the midst of their journey in Africa the Empress heard of the duchess' unexpected death. Her grief was the more painful because she could not escape from the necessities of official receptions. In this unhappy position there remained one melancholy consolation—namely, that she might still pay the last sad duties to her sister. What, then, must the Empress have suffered when, on her return from Africa, she learned that she was deprived of her last sad hope, and that the duchess was already committed to the grave?

Thence arose an overpowering despair, a retired and solitary life, which seemed to refuse every consolation. Such a state of things could not be allowed to continue without seriously affecting the health of the Empress, and the Emperor positively urged a change of scene and of air, which might mitigate, if not dispel, a state of feeling which caused so much anxiety to himself and to all attached to her Majesty.

This course once resolved upon, the selection of the country in which the Empress should travel was, it appears, quickly made, and every one will be glad that the choice fell on England. It has been stated that her Majesty is on her road to Hamilton Palace. This, however, it seems, is an error. The Empress is simply travelling in England and Scotland, and will not become the guest of any subject before her Majesty pays a visit to Windsor. This will take place as soon as the novelty and progress of the journey shall have tempered a frame of mind which at present would only render such an interview trying to both of the august ladies.

### VICTOR EMMANUEL AT NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, Nov. 12, says:—His Majesty appears very little in public, much less, indeed, than is desired by the Neapolitans; but the new organisation of the State demands all his time, and holds him prisoner. He rises before five o'clock in the morning, and is occupied with public affairs till nine o'clock, when he gives audience, and the deputations and petitions from the provinces are legion. At mid-day he breakfasts and in the very simplest way; after which he gives audience again. On Saturday he visited several of the hospitals, or rather was to have done so, but the late hour at which he left the Palace prevented him inspecting more than that of San Sebastiano. I was in front of the Palace when his Majesty, in a carriage and four, attended by General della Rocca, left it. There was a very large crowd assembled, but the enthusiasm was nothing like that which was usually manifested for Garibaldi. In the hospital were Dr. Ripari and Colonel Trecchi, and our countryman, Dr. Franklin, who has been very active in his gratuitous attendance on the wounded, both there and at Santa Maria, at times of much peril, was presented. His Majesty inquired his nationality, and, on being told it, was very complimentary both to him and his country. He asked him why he had come out, and on learning that it was to assist the Italian patriots, exclaimed "Bravo, bravo, bravo!" In going the rounds he marked several of the wounded, and desired General della Rocca to write their names for pensions.

The King expressed his sorrow at not being able to visit the English ward, and said he would do so on a future occasion. On being shown the air cushions on which some of the patients were leaning, the King expressed great satisfaction, and willingly accepted an invitation to visit the stores which the English ladies had sent out. He examined them and passed high encomiums upon our countrywomen, as also upon the whole nation. Indeed, we cannot stand higher than we do at the present moment with the Italians and their Sovereign; and we deserve it, for it is English sympathy and energy and honesty which have supported and saved them. Were I disposed to be critical, I should say that the enthusiasm with which the King was met was trifling as compared with that lavished on Garibaldi. Nor, indeed, could it well be otherwise. The King knew little of the wounded, was at a loss how to address them, and contented himself with asking hurried questions, and then passed on; whereas Garibaldi, who had eaten and drunk and fought with them, was regarded by them as a father. Nor did he belie the character in his visits. He stood by the bedside of each, kissed the foreheads of many of the greatest sufferers, inquired after them as gently as a woman, and many were the persons present who wept on the occasion. Yesterday the King drove out at mid-day for a short time without an escort. He was in a carriage drawn by four horses, and was followed by another of the same kind; there were large crowds, who took off their hats from habit, but the demonstration was devoid of all enthusiasm. I repeat it, the Neapolitans are still benumbed from having long worn chains. It is creditable to the people that they still linger with affection about the memory of Garibaldi; they shout at his name "*Viva Garibaldi!*" sing his hymn even under the Royal windows in preference to any other music, and set up his likeness in all public places; and I am told, though I was not present, that the other evening in San Carlo, when the hymn to Victor Emmanuel was sung, the people would have that of Garibaldi. Were it otherwise, it would be an everlasting stain on the national character; but is it necessary for the purposes of good government that for him should be reserved a private chapel and a private altar, while the political adoration of the nation should be offered to Victor Emmanuel?

### GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA.

A correspondent of the *Lombardia* says:—

"Talking of Garibaldi, I also have something to tell you with respect to the grand and ambitious projects with which his mind is said to be teeming. I happen to know that the hero of Caprera lately wrote to M. Charles Beslay, ex-representative of the department of the Cotes du Nord, instructing him to send him a corn-mill (windmill or hand-mill, as Caprera has no water-course), which will cost 650fr., together with two millstones, worth 600fr. This mill is to do duty at Caprera."

Another paper, the *Gazetta di Torino*, gives us some particulars of Garibaldi's landing in his little island home.

"Garibaldi," it says, "has arrived at Caprera. He appears extremely happy, in the first place, because he has resigned the management of affairs at Naples into the hands of the king *galantuomo*; secondly, because he is finally free from the numberless petitions with which he was pestered. He speaks with enthusiasm of his regained freedom, and he has been anxious to extend it even to his three war horses, which he with his own hands unsaddled and unbridled, and allowed freely to run about the country the moment he set his foot on his own isle. So eager was the Dictator to be free from all cares of state that he with his own hands, loosened the mooring cable of the vessel which was to waft him away from Naples to Caprera. He expresses, however, the greatest faith in the future of Italy, and in the character of King Victor Emmanuel."

The *Movimento* of Genoa relates the following curious anecdote:—

"When Garibaldi arrived at Caprera he was astonished to find the appearance of the island quite changed. Instead of the stony desert he had left, he saw before him well-cultivated fields and beautiful plantations with shady groves and spacious avenues. It looked as if a magician had been there, and struck the island with his wand, bidding Nature forthwith to lavish her treasures on this chosen spot. But the general was still further surprised when, instead of his humble cottage, an elegant villa stood before him; on entering which the mystery was soon explained; for, lo! on the walls of a fine large hall there hung the portrait of his friend Victor Emmanuel, who had turned his absence to account in order to prepare this surprise for him."

### THE GOSPEL IN ITALY.

GENOA, Nov. 13.—A significant sign of the times is the appointment of Bonaventura Mazzarella, so well known to the religious world in England as the head of the Italian Free Church, to the chair of Moral Philosophy at the University of Bologna. The fact of so noted a controversialist, so eloquent a preacher, so uncompromising an antagonist of the Church of Rome obtaining this post needs no comment.

In the tumultuous excitement of the great political revolutions which have changed the face of Italy, the religious movement which for the last ten years had been slowly but steadily gaining ground in the north and centre of the peninsula for a time seemed well nigh overlooked. It was only an occasional philippic from the *Armonia* (the organ of the clerical party), denouncing Lord John Russell's sympathies for Italian independence as the fruits of Exeter-hall propagandism, which reminded the Italian community that a work very much akin to our reformation was being shaped out amongst them.

Of men eager to demolish the old faith Italy has more than her due share; but of earnest workmen in building up a fabric to substitute for the one they overthrow she can boast but few. Of these Mazzarella is unquestionably the leader. His history, as I had it from his own lips, is soon told. He was a judge in a provincial town in the Neapolitan states, and in 1848 was compelled to fly on account of his liberal tendencies. Tried by default, sentence of death was pronounced on him. He first sought refuge in Corfu, where he gained a precarious living by teaching the classics and mathematics, and two or three years later found his way to Turin. Embittered by poverty and disappointment, and, like most of his countrymen of any intellect, an avowed freethinker, he hated all professions or forms of religion. Passing, one day, in 1852, near the newly opened Valdese or Italian Protestant church in that capital, he entered it with the view of detecting the preacher's weak points, and exposing them in an essay against the doctrines of Christianity upon which he was engaged. Again and again he returned, attracted in spite of himself. During this mental struggle—in consequence of it probably—he was attacked with brain fever, and on his recovery sought out the pastor whose sermons had so impressed him.

A few months later saw him at Genoa, that pastor's zealous friend and coadjutor—instructing the catechumens, visiting the sick, and attracting hundreds by his wonderful eloquence in the pulpit, which, though a layman, he was permitted to ascend. He had nothing to live upon but his scanty earnings as a clerk in some small concern—I forget whether shop or manufactory; but his Sundays, his evenings, and his nights were given to the work to which he had set his hand with a zeal, a self-denial, a perseverance beyond all praise, as they are beyond all description. In 1854, when the cholera ravaged Genoa, he was, in the words of one of those to whom he ministered, "like a guardian angel" in the miserable dwellings of the sick and dying, alternately praying with them, or rubbing their cramp-stricken limbs, and supporting them in his arms in their last agonies. Often did he take off his coat and lay it over some poor sufferer, or strip himself of his shirt to provide him a change of linen.

By such means as these did Bonaventura Mazzarella gain such ascendancy over the converts in Genoa that, when through a succession of misunderstandings never to be enough deplored, he ceased his connexion with the Valdese Church, his meetings for prayer and the exposition of the Scriptures were far more frequented than the services in the church where he had formerly so successfully laboured. The tenets of the sect he has established in Piedmont, and widely extended last spring by his presence in Tuscany, have more affinity to those of the Plymouth Brethren than any other body of English dissenters I can instance. Count Guicciardini is well known as the founder of the movement in Florence, and the secession of Mazzarella from the Valdese Church was a great triumph to the party who reject all ecclesiastical ordinances and discipline as savouring too strongly of Rome.

The perfect emancipation from clerical rule is of course fascinating to men who have long worn its heavy chains; and hence, when they think about it at all, which is not often, generally speaking, the Italians declare for a religion which has no priests. But it never will obtain among the masses. Meantime, let us wish Mazzarella well at Bologna. As I am certain he has not trammelled himself by any conditions, we shall hear ere long of his labours among the most unbelieving population in Christendom.

As gossip about royal princes is now in vogue, your readers may be interested in learning that our young heir apparent, Prince Umberto, has won golden opinions during his recent stay here. At a state dinner at the palace, at which, amongst a *melee* of officers of the national and mobilised guard, bank directors, civic functionaries, lawyers and professors, your correspondent had the honour to be present, I was struck with his affability and frankness. Not only did he receive his guests with remarkable courtesy, but he contrived to charm them all by a few apt observations addressed to each individually, relating to their several avocations, and showing equal tact and good memory. The genial atmosphere of the banqueting hall was but little chilled by etiquette; with the exception of the immediate neighbours of the two royal brothers, the choice of places was left entirely free to the company. At table the prince announced that the King, his father, had written to inform him that he would the next day enter Naples, at which, of course, there was an enthusiastic "Viva."

As a relief to his duties of host, and an evidence that he is after all only a boy, the prince was seen next morning in the famous *bon-bon* shop here, Romanengi's, before eight o'clock, where he and his brother regaled themselves to a complete "tuck out" before the eyes of an admiring crowd.

### THE JOURNEY OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO SCOTLAND.

YORK, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—On Friday evening the Empress of the French arrived in York by the 5-45 Great Northern train from London, *en route* for Scotland. Her arrival was of the most private character, the only intimation of her intention to stay in York being conveyed by telegram to Mr. Holiday, of the Royal Station Hotel, who was ordered to provide accommodation for fifteen persons. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Comtesse de Montebello, Madame de Saulcy, the Marquis de Lagrange, and Colonel Fave, and a suite of ten attendants.

On Saturday morning her Majesty visited the Cathedral. On her arrival there she was conducted to the choir, whilst she was passing round which Dr. Monk played a grand voluntary on the organ. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York and the Rev. Canon Hey also conducted her Majesty up the side aisles and over the Lady Chapel. The Empress, afterwards proceeded to the Chapter-house, after inspecting which she was taken to the crypt under the choir, which had been illuminated expressly for the occasion. Her Majesty remained in the cathedral for about three-quarters of an hour, after which she was driven to the museum belonging to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and went over the building. At a little before two o'clock the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Leeman) and her two daughters were introduced to her Majesty, and spent some time in conversation with her. Having arranged to leave York by the 2-20 p.m. express train for the north, the Empress was met on her departure at the platform by the Lord Mayor (G. Leeman, Esq.), who is the vice-chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company. To him her Majesty expressed the pleasure she had derived from an inspection of the ancient city, its cathedral and museum, and hoped on some future occasion again to visit York, and make a longer stay. Before entering the carriage her Majesty was repeatedly cheered by the company who had assembled to witness her departure, a mark of respect which her Majesty appeared to fully appreciate.

Her Majesty and suite were attired in deep mourning, and the Empress wore a pale and languid appearance, which, in the opinion of many, bore out the supposition that her visit to Scotland was to repair her declining health.

A HUMAN SKELETON FOUND NEAR SUNDERLAND BRIDGE.—A strange, mysterious circumstance occurred at Sunderland about 45 years ago. A highly respectable gentleman, named Major Kay, resided with his family in the High-street, Bishopwearmouth, but, after some domestic quarrel, Mrs. Kay suddenly disappeared from her home. This event caused great public excitement. A strict search was made by the authorities, but the unfortunate lady was never found. It was stated by a west country ship-captain that on the day when the lady was missed from home he was on board his vessel, and while passing down the river Wear at midnight, he saw a man on the edge of the limekiln at Messrs. Fenwick and Co.'s bottle works near the bridge, who threw a sackful of some material into the burning limekiln, and then disappeared. Major Kay died several years ago, and the whole of his family left the neighbourhood, and, since that period, the affair has remained in the deepest mystery, but it was the general opinion at the time of the occurrence that the unfortunate lady was murdered. During the last week, while a number of workmen in the employment of Mr. James Young, contractor, were excavating the foundation for the bridge wall, which is now being rebuilt, opposite to the Rowland Burdon Arms, a short distance from the limekiln, and when at the depth of 44 feet, they discovered the skeleton of a female, the bones of which were partially decayed, and therefore it has been conjectured that these are the remains of the unfortunate lady. These fragments of mortality (says our correspondent) are perhaps the only records of this strange, eventful history.—*Gateshead Observer.*

VAUDOIS SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A highly interesting meeting was held in Ormond-quay Presbyterian Church last evening, when the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, late British chaplain at Monte Video, gave a detail of the recent history of the Vaudois in Italy, and the efforts they are now making to evangelise that land. He then gave a very brief abstract of his labours in connexion with the emigrants from the Vaudois valleys who have lately settled in South America, and after great trials and distressing persecutions are now making, under his advice and aid, a permanent and prosperous settlement in the deeply Popish land, from whence it is to be hoped that evangelical truth will spread as successfully as their brethren are labouring in their native valleys and the plains of Italy. A large sum is necessary to build for them a church and school, much of which has been already collected under Mr. Pendleton's energetic and valuable appeals. He will address a meeting in the Pillar-room of the Rotundo, at two o'clock on Monday next, when he will give full details of the adventurous career of these Italian pilgrims, and their preservation in their new settlements under many difficulties.

The *Observer* remarks that the invitation of the American Minister to Windsor, so soon after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, in company with heads of the Government is, a prompt and grateful acknowledgement of the hospitality of the president, and the cordial attention and the enthusiastic reception of the heir to the British throne exhibited by all ranks and classes of the people of the United States.

### THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday—

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

The following members were present:—Aldermen—Kinahan, Mackey, Atkinson, Roe, Reynolds, Curran, and Martin. Councillors—Vereker, Durdin, Kelch, Chambers, Jude, Cassan, Redmond, Burke, Bonsall, Draper, Martin, Taggart, Whelan, Scally, M'Vey, French, Joseph, and Tracey.

The following letter was read:—

"Dublin Castle, Nov. 14, 1860.

My Lord,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith copies of reports received from the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, relative to the establishment of a Fire Brigade in Dublin. A report received by the Inspector-General of Constabulary, describing the system in use in New York, is also appended, and I am desired to add that it is understood there is in London also a voluntary society supported by private subscription, which provides fire escapes and men to work them. His Excellency trusts your lordship will invite the attention of the Corporation to the subject, and on his part desires me to express his anxious wish to further by any means in his power the success of a measure so necessary to the safety of the lives and properties of the citizens.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant, "THOMAS A. LARCOM."

Alderman Reynolds said the present question was of vast importance, and ought not to be neglected for an hour. He recollected that when in the House of Commons he endeavoured to get into the Improvement Act a clause authorising the formation of a fire brigade, but opposition was raised against it and it was swamped. He thought they should feel obliged to the Lord Lieutenant for calling the attention of the Corporation to this matter, and that they should not lose one moment in taking action upon it. They should refer the communication, with the documents connected with it, to No. 2 Committee.

His Lordship said he had written to General Larcom to the effect that he deemed it necessary the Corporation should take the matter into consideration immediately.

Alderman Reynolds then moved that the communication and documents should be referred to the committe, with instructions to inquire and report upon the subject. He would take that opportunity of referring, shortly, to the melancholy fire at the Kildare-street Club-house, and the number of fires which occurred about the same time. As a member of the Council, he should protest against the unmerited censure which was cast upon them by some of the papers for neglecting the interests of the city, in reference to the supply of water, and also in relation to the purchase of fire escapes. It should be borne in mind that they had purchased one fire escape, and had placed it in the hands of the police; but, instead of it being brought promptly to Kildare-street on this occasion, where the lives of the people who perished might have been saved, it was not brought there at all. The Corporation were surely not to blame for the non-production of the fire-escape. If there was any blame to be given to any public body on this account, it certainly was not due to the Corporation. They had expended their money in purchasing this fire-escape, and it probably would have saved several lives had it been brought there in time. He should also remind those who write upon the subject that there was no legal liability on the part of the Corporation to get these fire-escapes. The funds of the Corporation were small. Alderman Reynolds concluded by moving his resolution.

Mr. Bonsall seconded it.

Mr. Redmond said that Inspector Bayle had mentioned at the inquest that the fire-escape was so unwieldy that they were not able to work it. He understood, however, that it was made on the same model as the London fire-escapes, and it had been ordered from London, and with especial reference to them. Mr. Neville, when in London, had made inquiry about the working of them, and found that they were worked on identically the same principle as the one in Dublin.

Mr. Kelch said that the Corporation had no funds at its command to purchase fire-escapes. They had the opinion of counsel, too, that they could not allocate one shilling for the purpose, except, indeed, there happened to be a surplus fund. He thought the public should be made aware of these facts, so that if the citizens were resolved to provide these appliances they should subscribe for the purpose, or apply to Parliament for permission to allocate some funds for this object.

His Lordship said the debate was irregular, but that he was unwilling to check it, in consequence of the recent fires, and the importance of the subject.

Mr. Bonsall said he was not a member of No. 2 Committee, but he had paid some attention to the condition of the parochial fire engines system. He thought that this system should be taken into consideration by the committee. They were all aware that the parish engines generally were most inefficient. One or two of them might be otherwise, but they were generally in charge of men not qualified to work them. Many of these men merely exercised the office of engine-keeper for the sake of the salary. He thought it would be much better for the citizens and the inhabitants of the suburbs to build houses, provide suitable engines, and entrust them to to a responsible body of men like the police. He made these observations merely that they might reach Committee No. 2, and that they might take the whole subject into consideration.

Mr. John Martin said he concurred in the observations which had been made by Mr. Redmond in reference to the fire-escapes. He believed the one at present in the city was on precisely the same principle as those in London. But in this matter, where the lives of the citizens were at stake, he thought they should facilitate as much as possible the formation of a fire brigade, and provide all the necessary materials for them, and he was sure the whole council would concur in this opinion. As regarded the last fire, however, he felt bound to say, that no life which had been lost could have been saved by means of a fire-escape, had it been present, for the parties must have been smothered or burned, before they could be rescued. However, if it were possible to have rescued these people by means of a fire-escape, it would have been a great dereliction of duty not to have had it there. Within a short distance of the locality there were many ladders; there was, for instance, a large supply of them in the Dublin Society; there were some also, in Frederick-lane, and at the rear of the building, and surely those present ought to have made some use of them. But he believed that no amount of water or fire-escapes would have saved sixpence worth of property or an additional life. He concurred with all that had been said with regard to the necessity of making the utmost provision for the protection of life, and he was sure the committee would give the matter their anxious consideration, and adopt the best mode possible. There was much apprehension about the fire. Every thing had been done which could be done, and were it not for the extraordinary exertions of Mr. Hughes, and the woman, he believed all would have been sacrificed. Any one who viewed the place must be aware of the superhuman efforts which he made to effect his own escape, and rescue the others.

Mr. Joseph said he could not allow the matter to pass without making an observation upon it. When the question of getting a fire escape was first mooted, there was a long conversation upon it, and it was suggested that two or three of them should be got, and that they should be made as in London, in a substantial manner. It was no unusual thing in London for several men to be rescued by means of them. He recollected there was a great fire some time ago in a spirit store in London, and there were 8 or 10 people in it, but by the exertions of the firemen, six or more of them were saved. The machine, however, was useless, without proper men to work it. He thought that the present one now in Kevin-street should be brought down to College-green, which was in the centre of the city, and had it been there the lives of the people alluded to might have been saved. It was necessary, however, to employ a man for a few months to initiate the police in the working of it.

His Lordship observed that the speakers had overlooked one matter altogether. The opinion of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, which had been taken upon it, was this, that the Corporation had no authority to procure these fire-escapes, or to lay out any money in the purchase of them. If, then, the Corporation had no legal power to purchase them, what were they to do but get an Act of Parliament to amend the law? With regard to the fire in Kildare-street, and at which he was from an early period, he should say, from the suddenness and violence of the flames, that even if there were fire-escapes with the police in College-green they could never have been in time to save the people. When he arrived in the street the house was all in a blaze, and, notwithstanding the evidence of some of the witnesses at the inquest, that the gas was turned off, he was persuaded that the building could not have been so rapidly burned down were it not for the gas.

Alderman Curran observed that if the fire-escapes were present, they might have assisted those who were saved to rescue themselves with less danger than they incurred. It was not for them to discuss what funds should be provided for the fire-escapes, as they had no power to allocate any sum for the purpose, but there was no doubt something should be done to provide this security for the citizens of Dublin.

His Lordship said he understood that a meeting had been held that day in Mary's Parish, for the purpose of providing a parish engine. If every other parish followed its example, they would all be provided with them.

Alderman Roe remarked that the fact of the Corporation having provided one fire-escape, although their authority to provide it was doubtful, should satisfy the citizens that they were not neglectful of their interests in this behalf.

His Lordship said that every matter referred to in connection with the subject was comprised in the documents transmitted by General Larcom.

The motion was then put and carried without dissent.

A letter was next read from Mr. Henry O'Beirne, reciting the proceedings taken in the Queen's Bench in relation to the election of Mr. M'Swiney to the office of Town Councillor for the Mountjoy Ward, which that court pronounced to be illegal, and requesting to be allowed to take his seat in the Council in the room of that gentleman. A letter was also read from Mr. Richard Joseph Devitt, requesting to be allowed to take his seat for the Rotundo Ward, in place of Mr. Vance.

His Lordship said, in reference to this matter, it occurred to him that the proper course to be taken was to lay a case before the counsel of the Corporation, to get his advice as to the steps to be taken.

Considerable discussion followed upon this question, when it was formally agreed that the law agent should lay a case before counsel on the subject.

The report of Committee No. 1 upon reference of Council of 28th September, as to the site of the monument to the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., was then considered and confirmed. Also a report of the same committee in reference to the ruinous buildings in Moss-street, George's-quay, and Shoe-lane. The report of Committee No. 2 on pipe-water and sanitary business was also confirmed.

The remaining business on the paper was deferred until the next meeting.

Alderman Atkinson (Lord Mayor-elect) then rose and said he had to thank the Council for the high honour of being nominated to the office of Lord Mayor of the city. Any one might be proud of being elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, and how much more pride should an humble citizen like himself feel on that occasion? He could assure them that he fully esteemed the honour conferred upon him; but he should say that the good opinion and the confidence thus shown by the citizens afforded him much greater gratification than the honour of being chief magistrate of the second city in the kingdom. He thanked the gentlemen who voted for him, and also those who voted in the minority. He could not forget the gracious manner in which they expressed themselves after the amendment was lost, and the question was pressed to a division. He was aware that there was a pressure put upon them, and therefore he felt that they acted as he expected they would have acted. He might say that these gentlemen had nothing to apprehend from their constituents from expressing a kindly feeling towards him, although it was threatened that they would be brought before their constituents for so doing. He was sure that if they never did anything more to offend their constituents than that, they would not have much reason to complain. He thought he might say, without presumption, that the citizens of Dublin, of all creeds, politics, and classes, thought favourably of him. (Hear, hear.) He had never been a politician nor a partisan, nor had he ever mixed himself up with things which could create hostility. For upwards of 40 years he had pursued a straightforward course, and had never given offence to any man; nor had he ever excited the enmity or hostility of anyone. (Hear, hear.) Or, if he had done so, it certainly was not his intention. In the democratic words he was happy to say that he had the good opinion of the honest workmen who had votes in those localities. He believed they respected his character as an extensive employer, and his kindly feeling towards them. He always felt an interest in the working man, for he had been a working man himself. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it was that he had a sympathy towards them, that he had assisted them in every way that he could, and that he helped to establish institutions that might advance their moral, social, and physical improvement. He respected the endeavours of the honest, God-fearing workmen more than any other class of society, because he regarded them as the basis and foundation of the wealth and stability of socitey. He thought they were also exposed to more temptations than any other class, and, therefore, he was animated towards them by a cordial feeling, and a desire to raise them in the scale of society. Alderman Atkinson concluded by again thanking the Council for the honour conferred upon him, and by declaring that, if elected to the office of Lord Mayor, he would, as far as in him lay, discharge his duties honestly, impartially, and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

The Council then adjourned.

### FIRE-ESCAPES—MEETING IN ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Pursuant to a requisition published by the churchwardens, a meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's was held yesterday, in the vestry of the church, for the purpose of raising funds to provide a fire-escape for the parish.

The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, Rector.

Mr. Henry Flood, churchwarden, said they had assembled for the consideration of a very important subject at all times, but recent events had added a melancholy interest to it. It was unnecessary for him to call the attention of the meeting to the destructive fires which had taken place in our city on Sunday week, attended with great loss of property in all instances, but with the loss of three lives in one instance. It was disgraceful, that such a large and populous city as Dublin, in the 19th century, when so much boast was made of the advanced state of our civilisation, should be without any approved means of saving human life in case of fire. St. Mary's Parish was peculiarly circumstanced. It contained within it not only a densely-crowded population, but a great many of the houses were filled with most inflammable materials. (Hear, hear.) The subject of fire-escapes had been under consideration many years ago, but the public seemed, in this instance, to verify the old adage, "When the horses were gone they locked the stable." (Hear, hear.) The cost of procuring a fire-escape was comparatively trifling, compared with the service which it would render in case of necessity, and he sincerely hoped and trusted, now that public sympathy was aroused on the subject, the opportunity would not be lost in procuring for the parish such a valuable resource in an occurrence so calamitous as that of fire. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman suggested a tax of one farthing in the pound as the most equitable mode of raising funds for the purchase of a fire-escape. It was, however, a matter of doubt whether they could legally assess a tax on the parishioners for this purpose.

Mr. Frazer was certain that no Christian man would object to pay the tax, for he was of opinion that they should on the spot indemnify the churchwardens against any expense they might incur in procuring a fire-escape. (Hear hear.) There was also another subject to which he wished to direct attention. There was no engine-house in the parish, and although an assessment had been made for it last year, it had never been built. The consequence of this was that when the engine-keeper was required no one could find him. This was the case on the occasion of the fire in Henry-street.

Mr. Long concurred heartily in the desirability of procuring a fire-escape, but he considered that they should first ascertain, whether they were legally entitled to tax the parishioners for the purpose.

On the suggestion of Mr. Frazer, a resolution was then immediately passed, authorising the churchwardens to lay a case before counsel for his opinion as to the legality of levying a tax for the purchase of a fire-escape, and also for the building of an engine-house.

Mr. Long said he had received a letter from his nephew, the rector of a populous parish in London, in which he stated they had two fire-escapes—one at each end of the parish. They were in the care of two beadles—one of whom was paid 17s a week, and a suit of clothes in the year; and the other a guinea a week and a suit of clothes. They were obliged to lodge in boxes, which were erected near the churches of the parish, outside of which the fire-escapes were placed. The cost of a fire-escape, he had been informed, would be about £60, which included carriage from England and all other expenses. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman observed that the engine-keeper was, according to all the accounts he had received, a most inefficient officer. Mr. Strahan, a respectable parishioner, had stated to him that, on the occasion of the fire in Henry-street, he was obliged to indemnify the engine-keeper before he would work the engine.

The engine-keeper was then called on, and he explained that he was called out to attend the fire in Henry-street on two occasions the one night. The men who had been working the engine refused, on the second occasion, to work unless he paid them. It was this refusal on their part which caused him to make the demand complained of by Mr. Strahan.

The Chairman said that he understood the engine-keeper did not reside at the place stated on the board attached to the wall in Stafford-street.

The engine-keeper said he did not reside there for some time, but that when he changed his residence he reported it to the police.

The Chairman said he should have reported it to the churchwardens.

After some further observations on the part of Mr. Frazer and Mr. Flood, it was resolved—"That a deputation should wait on the Commissioners of Police to ask the aid of the police in working a fire-escape, in case one should be provided for the parish; and that the meeting should adjourn to that day week, to receive the opinion of counsel, and, also, the reply of the Commissioners."

An unanimous vote of thanks was then passed to the churchwardens, and the proceedings terminated.

## Law Intelligence.

### COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor.)

Comyns v. Kelly.

This case came before the court upon exception to the Master's report. The bill was originally filed by the petitioner, a gentleman of this city, against the respondent, as his land and general agent, to make him account for rents which, he alleged, had come into his hands in that capacity. The respondent claimed a large sum for salary, fees, &c., and the case went before the Master, who found that there were £700 due to the respondent. The case was referred a second time to the Master, to report the sum due by the respondent on foot of rents received by him, and the Master found that no sum had been received by him for rent.

The case is still at hearing.

### ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at eleven o'clock, and was occupied during the day in hearing various ordinary motions, possessing no feature of public interest. His lordship rose before three o'clock.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Dumoulin v. Rev. Joseph Druit.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., appeared in this case, on behalf of the defendant, the Rev. Joseph Druit, to show cause against a conditional order of the 3rd November, whereby it was ordered that the verdict had for the defendant be turned into one for the plaintiff, pursuant to leave reserved. The action was one of ejectment, in reference to three houses in Talbot-street, and the circumstances connected with it were of a most extraordinary and interesting character. The defendant, the Rev. Joseph Druit, was the nephew and heir-at-law of Mr. George Druit, the original owner of the property in question. The plaintiffs, the Misses Dumoulin, brought the action of ejectment to recover the lessees' interest in a lease of lives renewable for ever. The lease was originally made by a person named Penrose, to Mr. Joseph Druit, on the 20th March, 1800. A renewal was subsequently executed, in 1827, to Mr. George Druit, and it is still in force. In 1817, Major Druit embarked for New South Wales. The vessel in which he left sailed from the Cove of Cork, and was commanded by Capt. Somerville. There was on board a detachment of the Queen's troops (the 4th Regiment), and Major Druit was one of the officers. Colonel Erskine was in command, and there was also on board a Lieutenant Vandermoulin, who is still living. The direct destination of the vessel was Botany Bay. In the regiment was a private soldier from Fermanagh named Terence Burns. When the vessel had been three days at sea, far away from land, it was discovered that a female was concealed on board. She did not appear until there was no possibility of her being sent on shore. It was then ascertained that she and Burns had been attached to each other, and it was directed a marriage should be celebrated between them on shipboard. Accordingly, on that occasion, a ceremony of marriage took place in presence of the regiment and ship's crew. The ceremony was read from a Prayer Book of the Church of England by the captain of the vessel. Major Druit acted as clerk upon the occasion and read the responses, and Lieutenant Vandermoulin recorded in a book the registry of the marriage. There was no chaplain on board, nor was there any possibility of having a clergyman in holy orders of the Church of England. Immediately after the marriage the parties continued to live together as man and wife, and occupied a part of the ship allocated to married persons. The rations were served out to them as a married couple, and so they continued, living together as man and wife for four months, until the vessel reached her place of destination. Having lived for some time in the colony, Mrs. Burns separated from her husband, and went to live with Major Druit. She continued to live with him until an alleged marriage was celebrated between them in 1825. After this it was not found convenient that Burns should remain in the colony, and, accordingly, on the 24th of April he left the colony for England. Upon the 31st of December, 1818, he was discharged from the service at Chatham. Shortly afterwards Lieutenant Vandermoulin was looking over the regimental registry of marriages, and from curiosity he desired to see a record of that marriage, but he found that the leaf had been torn out. When the case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice, at the sittings after last Trinity Term, he was examined and deposed to these facts. Private Burns, on his discharge from the army, continued to live in Ireland, and contracted a marriage with a woman named Lynch, with whom he continued to live until the period of his death. She was produced at the trial, and proved his death, and also the fact of his interment in Glasnevin Cemetery, in the year 1847. The sole question in the case was, whether the marriage celebrated on the high seas between Burns and his former wife, who was subsequently married to Major Druit, was a marriage recognisable in point of law? The validity of the subsequent marriage with Major Druit was not questioned.

Mr. Justice O'Brien—The defendant contends that the two female plaintiffs are illegitimate, their mother having, prior to her marriage with the father, Major Druit, contracted the alleged marriage on the high seas with Terence Burns.

Mr. Macdonogh—Precisely. That is what we contend for, and the sole question is the validity of the marriage on ship board. He submitted that under the circumstances the marriage was perfectly valid. If the case of the Queen v. Villas, reported in 10th Clarke and Fennelly, had not been decided, he apprehended that no question could be raised upon it. When the British troops were serving abroad, marriages were every day being performed by the commander of the regiment, and they were always dealt with as marriages good in point of law and fact, and had been recognised. The law of marriage in the colonies varied according to the exigencies of society and the necessities of particular cases. Lord Campbell, in giving judgment in the case of the Queen v. Villas, said that when they considered their extensive colonies in every quarter of the globe where the common law of England prevailed, they would find that vast numbers of marriages had been celebrated under circumstances in which no valid living statute would apply, and where the attendance of a clergyman could not be obtained, and that under such circumstances marriages were frequently celebrated by consuls, magistrates, and captains of ships.

The Chief Justice—The question in the case of Beamish and Beamish was somewhat similar to the present.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—But in that case, my lord, there was a clergyman present who absolutely married himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Macdonogh proceeded at considerable length to argue the case on behalf of the defendant.

The arguments had not concluded when the Lord Chief Justice left court. The case is regarded with considerable interest, from the extraordinary circumstances connected with it.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., Mr. Otway, Q.C., and Mr. Henderson. For the defendant—Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Dr. Gibbons, and Mr. Byrne.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Kirwan v. M'Cartney.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Devitt, applied to the court, in pursuance of a consent entered into between the parties, to have their lordships' opinion upon the question raised in an interpleader suit, under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff issued execution against the defendant, and Mr. Brooke, his nephew, claimed the growing crop on the lands, in pursuance of an agreement which the defendant had entered into with him for their transfer, in consideration of a debt which he owed him; but the sheriff declined to acknowledge the agreement, and obtained an interpleader order. The parties then agreed to state a case for the opinion of the court. The question for decision was, whether the agreement in question operated as a bill of sale, and whether, as such, it required registration.

Mr. Dowse appeared for Mr. Brooke.

The case stands for judgment.

Drum v. Henderson.

This was a new trial motion. The case was tried at the last assizes for Armagh, when there was a verdict for the defendants. The action was brought for breach of contract in not delivering the cattle of the plaintiff, who shipped them on board the steamer Vanguard, at Belfast, for Fleetwood, in time for the English market. The freight note contained a provision that the vessel was at liberty to call at intermediate ports, and also to tow and assist vessels. The steamer, on her voyage from Belfast, met the Royal Arch in distress, which she took in tow, and brought her into Belfast. This, of course, caused the delay of which the plaintiff complained, and was contrary, he contended, to the contract he had entered into.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., and Mr. Joy, Q.C., with Mr. Dixon, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Miller, Q.C., for the defendants.

### COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.)

Edward Brennan v. Williams and Ward.

In this case, a conditional order had been obtained in May last by Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon (now Master in Chancery), on behalf of the defendant, to set aside the verdict had for the plaintiff, and to enter a verdict for the defendant instead thereof, pursuant to leave reserved. The particulars, as reported when the case was tried before the Lord Chief Baron, at the after sittings following Easter Term, are familiar to our readers. The grounds on which the conditional order had been obtained were misdirection on the part of the learned judge, and that the question of law reserved should be ruled with the defendants, and on the second count, that the verdict had for the plaintiff be set aside, and a new trial granted, on the ground that the action founded on the alleged arrest, and false imprisonment of April 7th, 1858, was instituted too late, and had not been commenced as required by the statute "within six months next after the act complained of." And, as to both counts, the order was obtained on the grounds that the finding was against the weight of evidence, and that the damages (£350) were excessive. The action was brought to recover damages for arrest and false imprisonment, arising out of the memorable fires which took place on the plaintiff's property in the Queen's County, and of which he was at that time suspected to have been the author. The case was a branch of that of "Brennan v. Whelan."

Counsel (Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Ryan), now appeared to show cause against the making absolute the conditional order.

Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Levinge, supported the order.

The arguments have not yet concluded.

### FIATING OF THE CITY PRESENTMENTS.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat yesterday at eleven o'clock, in the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, for the purpose of fiating the city presentments.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Councillors Chambers, Durdin, M. Bourke, Baker, Draper, Josephs, Whelan, and the Town Clerk, attended on behalf of the Corporation.

Mr. Semple, instructed by Mr. John Martin, solicitor, applied that the compensation awarded to Mr. Samuel Bell, formerly a watchman, residing in Richmond Bridewell, amounting to £34 per annum, might be increased to £44 per annum, nine-twelfths of his salary and emoluments. Counsel referred to the act of the 4th and 5th of Wm. IV. chap. 24, secs. 9 and 10, for sustaining his case, and contended that Mr. Bell was entitled under that section to nine-twelfths.

The Town Clerk referred his lordship to the Act of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, sec. 5, under which compensation had been ascertained.

His Lordship, on referring to the statute, stated the words of the act were "That such allowance or superannuation shall be granted as to the grand jury shall seem fitting and proper," and, further, contains a provision that such allowance shall not in any case exceed two-thirds of the annual salary. Under those circumstances, unless counsel was prepared to state that it was mandatory on the Corporation to increase the allowance to the amount he sought, the Court could not alter the presentments.

No other case of the slightest importance was brought before his lordship, who fiated the usual presentments, and rose shortly after eleven o'clock.

### COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Keatinge.)

Blunt v. Turner.

This was a motion to show cause why a conditional order for a new trial in this cause should not be made absolute. It will be remembered that the trial took place during the last term, and the jury found a verdict against the will and for the defendant. The principal facts were, that the deceased was an old man (far over 80 years of age), who was in an extremely weak state, and the will it was sought to establish was prepared by a Roman Catholic clergyman (the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell), and which gave all the testator's property to his wife, who was childless, and cutting off his nephew (the defendant). The trial lasted two days, the case for the plaintiff being conducted by Messrs. Battersby, Q.C.; Pilkington, Q.C.; and Reeves. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. O'Driscoll.

The case now came on to be heard on the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C. (with Mr. O'Driscoll), opened the argument on behalf of the defendant, and to sustain the verdict, and was followed by Dr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Reeves, to sustain the conditional order for a new trial. The case occupied the entire day, and stands adjourned to this morning, when Mr. O'Driscoll is to be heard in reply, in behalf of the defendant. His lordship took occasion, in the course of the argument, to compliment Mr. O'Driscoll on the ability with which he conducted the defendant's case at the trial, and his address to the jury.

### COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The Ceres, of Belfast.

This had been a cause of collision, in which the court, assisted by naval captains, had, upon the 7th inst., found the brigantine the Ceres, of Belfast, in fault, for having run down and sunk the schooner the Hero, of Glasgow, and cargo, in the sound between Rathlin Island and the coast of Antrim.

The cause came on this morning, for the purpose of proving the amount of damages suffered by the petitioners, the owners and crew of the lost schooner, in consequence of that collision.

Dr. Elrington stated the case for the petitioners, which, he said, was to be confined altogether to a question of *quantum* of loss, the cause of that loss having, by the result of the former trial, been fixed upon the owners of the wrong-doing vessel, the Ceres. He would, therefore, at once call his witnesses to that single matter; premising, however, that the damages were laid at £400.

The master mate, an able seaman, and boy, the crew of the Hero, were then examined, and cross-examined, as to the value of the schooner when purchased by the petitioners, and as to the value of the repairs which she had subsequently undergone. They also deposed as to the value of instruments which had belonged to the master, and to that of their respective kits, all which had gone down with the schooner.

Dr. Todd, who was for the brig, said the difficulty under which his clients lay of proving a negative must be quite apparent. All the property, the value of which, they were now called upon to pay had been totally lost, so that it was impossible to have that value estimated by third parties. He must, therefore, rely upon the effects of the cross-examination of the witnesses, and would produce one gentleman, of great knowledge in such matters as to the value of the ship.

Captain Moffett, being then examined, deposed that he would, at the most, value the schooner at £5 per ton.

The Marshal of the Court, who was then examined, by consent of the parties, deposed to her value, on being re-classed, at from £4 10s to £5 per ton.

The case having closed at both sides, judgment was given as follows:—

The Court—The petitioner in this case sought damages for the loss of vessel, cargo, freight, and the clothes and effects of the master and crew. The claim on account of cargo and freight, however, is not now sought to be enforced. Thus, the question before the court, concerns only the vessel and the effects of master and crew then aboard and lost.

The evidence as to their value—the only evidence required—making due allowance for the ever-recurring fatalities in such cases—is far from being deficient. There is in proof a copy of the vessel's registry, setting forth the place of her build, her age, tonnage, and dimensions, and it is in proof that the petitioners paid £250 for her in 1859, and in July and August of 1860 laid out a sum of £140 for her thorough repair, at Greer . After that repair, it appears she was re-classed at Lloyd's, A 1, five years. Now one of the witnesses called to value stated that the circumstance of her being so re-classed, was the strongest evidence in her favour of having been originally a sound vessel; she is also British built. Her late owners, who now are the petitioners, have stated their estimate of her value at £386; but, in forming its judgment upon evidence, the court would prefer being guided by that of witnesses who, possessing equal knowledge with the petitioners in such matters, are, unlike them, totally uninfluenced by any personal interest in the result. Now, the estimate of such witnesses was from £4 10s to £5, or about £5 per ton, being two pounds per ton less than that of the petitioners, but their skill and knowledge in forming such estimates with correctness is unquestioned, and one of them has been produced by the petitioners themselves. The court, adopting their amount of value, will, therefore, award as damages for the sunken schooner a sum of £240. As to the clothes and effects, the only question raised was as to their value. The court will, therefore, follow the rule which is adopted in the case of the Cumberland—namely, admit the value of the instruments and books as proved, and deduct one-third from the value of the clothes as proved. Acting on that principle, the amounts here will be a sum of £47 4s. Let the decree, then, be for the petitioners for a sum of £287 4s, with costs.

Proctor for the petitioners, the Queen's Proctor; proctor for the defendants, Mr. Richardson.

## Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—MONDAY.

John Donohue, William M'Call, Francis Roche, and William Boyd, were charged by Sergeant Anderson, 2 A, with drinking porter between eleven and twelve o'clock, on Saturday night, in the house, No. 14, Upper Stephen-street, which was not licensed. A warrant was granted some days ago against the house. The parties were fined one shilling each, or, in default, ordered twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Richard Keegan was brought up in custody of 112 D, charged with being concealed in a hall in Church-street, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, with the intention of committing a felony. Being interrogated, he did not give a satisfactory account of what he was doing.—He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for one month.

Peter Allen was charged by Police-constable 156 C, with being drunk, and driving furiously through Great Britain-street, on Saturday, to the great danger of the public; also, with assaulting the constable by kicking him on the leg, and striking him in the face, while conveying him to the station-house.—He was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

Eliza Kelly was brought up in custody of Police-constable 125 C, charged with stealing a pair of boots, and other articles, the property of Mary Mooney, of White's-lane.—She was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Eliza Byrne was brought up in custody of Police-constable 156 C, charged with stealing a coat, the property of William Stores.—She was sent for trial at the sessions.

## Irish Fairs.

### BALLIBAY, COUNTY MONAGHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLIBAY, Nov. 17.—The November fair of this town was a very good one in all respects. There were good supplies, and proportionate business. Beef went off well at from 5d to 6d per lb. Dry cows and strippers were pretty numerous and sold at from £5 10s to £10 10s each; stores sold at from to £12 each; springers and milkers bought from £9 to £15 each. The pig fair was fully supplied. Bacon brought from 58s to 60s per cwt.; small pigs and stores sold at from £1 to £3 each. A large flax fair—prime brought from 10s to 11s 9d per stone; medium and inferior qualities from 6s to 10s per do.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE ON THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.—There has been offered by the directors of this railway company a reward of £25 for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty party or parties who attempted on this night week to upset the goods train on its arrival at Clonmel. We think this is a case which, from its terrible criminality and peculiar circumstances, merits the attention of the Executive. Whatever was the secret object of the ruffian who placed the stones not only between the rails at the "points," but inserted them behind the "switch," in order to perfect his dreadful design, it seems evident he held the lives of the men in charge of the train at a very low estimate when he risked them so awfully to fulfil his base purpose. It should be remembered, too, that this is the second attempt, and probably by the same hand; and we hope the Government may come forward, and, by holding out a further reward, endeavour to bring the culpable parties to justice, and to merited punishment. On Thursday last, George J. Goold, Esq., R.M., attended at Caher, and held an investigation into this matter; the result we have not heard, but it is earnestly hoped that justice may overtake the perpetrators of the fearful outrage. We may mention that the deed must have been done after the passenger train had travelled over the spot on its way to Waterford, and immediately before the arrival of the goods train at 10 p.m., as at 9-45 the points were examined by the railway policeman on duty, and found all right. It is supposed that the miscreant was concealed in the adjoining dyke, and when the policeman, on "sighting" the train, after visiting the points, returned to the station to arrange the signals and open the gate, that then the fellow, under the shelter of a very dark night, quickly performed the diabolical act.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.—Monday last, a young man, named Joseph Alton, bombardier Royal Artillery, and a native of England, died at Clonmel. The officers and men of the O Battery, wishing to testify their respect for the deceased, buried him with full military honours on yesterday, and obtained the band of the 15th Hussars, stationed at Caher, to precede the funeral procession to St. Mary's churchyard, where he was to be interred. At eleven on Friday morning, to the roll of the muffled drums, the men marched from the barrack square. The procession was headed by the ordinary firing party, after which came the band, under the leadership of Herr Raskoff, performing a solemn march, one of that talented bandmaster's compositions. One of the guns, drawn by six black horses, bore the coffin, which was covered with black cloth. The men of the entire battery, under Captains M'Dougall and Thornhill, and Lieutenant Hand, marched two deep, and closed the procession; each of the men wore on the left arm crape, with a knot of white ribbon. The utmost order was observed in passing through the public streets, and when it arrived at Mary-street, the music changed to Handel's Dead March in Saul, which had a peculiarly fine effect. On arriving at the gate, between the open file, resting on arms reversed, the cannon was drawn into the graveyard, where the coffin was removed, and borne on the shoulders of the comrades of the deceased to the grave. The Rev. Charles Seymour Langley, military chaplain, read the burial service, and when the three volleys had been discharged into the air, the resting-place of the esteemed young soldier was covered, and the battery returned to the barracks. In accordance with a general order issued some few weeks since, respecting military interments, the band did not play on their return from the graveyard.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

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### BIRTHS.

Dwyer—November 18, at Bellevue, Merrion, the wife of Henry Dwyer, Esq., of a son.

Hughes—November 17, at 13, Albert-terrace, Garville-avenue, Rathgar, the wife of Edward Trevor Hughes, solicitor, of a son.

Marshall—November 16, at Wragby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. William Knox Marshall, of twin sons.

Quinn—November 18, at 3, Seafort-avenue, Sandymount, the wife of P. Quinn, of a son.

Smartt—November 16, at The Cottage, Kilworth, county Cork, the wife of Dr. Smartt, of a son.

Story—November 18, at Aghabog Rectory, county Monaghan, Mrs. William Story, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Campbell and Armstrong—November 15, at Ervey Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. James Armstrong, assisted by the Rev. Patrick White, James Carnegie Campbell, Esq., of Cork, to Matilda, second daughter of Benjamin Armstrong, Esq., of Woodford, county Meath.

Storer and Barr—November 15, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, by the Rev. B. Whitelock, M.A., Anthony Morris Storer, Esq., J. P., of Purley Park, Berks, Major, Oxfordshire Militia, to Cissy Barr, daughter of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., of 18, Westbourne Terrace, London.

### DEATHS.

Lisabe—November 20, at 2, Trienville, Sandymount, Francis Byne, second son of Francis Lisabe, C.E., aged 3 years.

Forster—November 16, at Sandymount Strand, aged 15 years, Katherine Josephine, second daughter of Mr. William C. Forster, of 1, Crow-street, Dublin.

Marshall—November 16, at Wragby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, William Marsh, aged 3 hours, and on the 17th inst., Henry Lawrence, aged 1 day, the infant sons of the Rev. William Knox Marshall.

Vowell—At Hong Kong, John Berkeley Vowel, of her Majesty's 87th Regiment (Connaught Rangers,) son of Richard P. Vowell, Esq., Solicitor, Clonmel. The last China mail brings the sad tidings of the decease of this able and promising young officer, of fever, an accomplished scholar, and a gentleman. Mr. Vowel sailed for India last year, where his friends hoped he would find a large field for the exercise of his grace and talents, but God willed it otherwise. He leaves a sweet memory behind to his afflicted parents, and to a bereaved widow and child.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, Nov. 19—ARRIVED—Herald, Glasgow, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Nantes, Liverpool, wheat; Maim Henley, Rowline, stone; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Alert, Wexford, malt; Hope, Wexford, malt; 10 colliers.

SAILED—Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Shifty, Creetown, timber; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Thomas and Peggy, Newry, goods; 1 collier.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. 20.

Morning, 3h 42m. | Evening, 4h 8m.

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